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BORAH WILLING TO CO-OPERATE WITH COOLIDGE

Senator Eager to Facilitate
Every Step Toward End
of Outlawing War

PLAN CALLED "BROAD" BY ADMINISTRATION

Conference for Further Naval
Disarmament President's Idea
When Condition Warrants

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Administration is not sympathetic with the renewal of William E. Borah's plan for an international conference which should combine economic and disarmament questions. This was made known at the White House. The President was represented as considering the scope proposed by Senator Borah too broad and as believing that by narrowing the field better results would be obtained. Mr. Coolidge wants as soon as conditions will permit to have a conference for further naval disarmament.

Senator Borah is not silent upon pushing his plan at the present time and is willing to talk it over with the President. His desire is to keep the matter active as he believes that sooner or later some such conference, attended by all the nations greatly interested, will have to be held.

He admits that it may be impracticable at this time. He reiterated, however, the view that he has held for three years that "substantial disarmament or substantial progress toward permanent peace cannot be had without settling two or three prior economic problems which are disturbing the world." If his proposal is deemed too broad, he would be "delighted" to have a disarmament conference called including the great naval powers.

Senator Borah stands committed to the "outlawry of war" and favors any steps leading to it. In a recent address he said:

"I would rather have just one ounce of practice than tons of profession in this cause of peace. Why talk of peace when there is excluded from all plans and all courts 200,000,000 people and two of the most potentially powerful people of Europe. Let us establish the natural and orderly relationship which should obtain among a family of nations, restore trade relations, recognize existing governments, practice the tolerance we preach and use the friendship we profess, and then let the world have the first great movement for peace."

This indicates the breadth of Senator Borah's ambition for an international conference, but he is willing to take it bit by bit, if he cannot get the big things he aspires to.

OPPOSITION TO MOVE NONCONFIDENCE VOTE IN BENITO MUSSOLINI

ROME, Jan. 3.—Many of the Opposition journals in Rome and the provinces have been sequestered again today. Interest is now centered in tomorrow's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, when the Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, will address the deputies on the situation. According to the Popolo d'Italia, Signor Mussolini will make a strong and precise declaration on the policy of the Government, with particular reference to the foreign situation, and the line which he proposed to follow.

It is not yet certain whether a debate will follow, but the followers of Giovanni Giolitti and Vittorio Orlando will present a nonconfidence motion, which will naturally lead to a vote.

After the disorders in Florence, the Government has prohibited further meetings of the Fascists, and that which was to have been held on Sunday has been put off. Incidents not of a serious character are reported from several provinces, particularly in the Tuscan, Arno, Leghorn, Mantua, and Naples. In two small towns of the Rome province, Communists, after an attempt to invade Fascist clubs, attacked the carabinieri. In the rest of the country perfect order prevails.

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Again to the Fore

HOMECOMING OF VENIZELOS BEING PREPARED

Downfall of Present Cabinet
Foretold—Veteran States-
man to Re-enter Arena

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 3.—Parliamentary circles here assert that the Greek Cabinet's position has been greatly weakened and that when the Assembly meets after the holidays it will meet with strong opposition. The Macedonian and refugee deputies have joined with those of George Kafandaris, which will greatly swell the Opposition's ranks. Mr. Kafandaris, representing the Government for having charged Eleutherios Venizelos with conspiring with Nicholas Politis and Caclamenos and certain foreign powers to obtain a modification of the minority accord without consulting the Assembly.

Under these circumstances, the Cabinet's fall is anticipated within a month, but it is doubtful whether it will be possible to find another leader equipped with the necessary qualifications for coping with the situation, as all the most ambitious and capable politicians who may be available have tried their hand within the past year without noteworthy result.

This causes many to believe that the next Cabinet will necessarily be of a transitory nature, working chiefly toward paving the ground for Mr. Venizelos' homecoming. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that preparations are under way to bring that effect, and decisions have been made to foreign powers to convince them that without Mr. Venizelos' return, Greece can never achieve peace.

It is reported that Mr. Venizelos shares this view, and is taking the preliminary steps for his re-entry into the political arena, although many feel that his presence cannot but help provoke intense perturbation and cause Greece some embarrassment.

SENATE GETS POSTAL BILL

Opposition to Measure Said
to Be Growing Due to
Hasty Preparation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The revised Sterling-New bill, which would provide for raising salaries of postal employees by increasing postal rates went to the Senate late yesterday and was referred to a subcommittee. George H. Moses (R.), senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the subcommittee, which has been holding hearings, giving notice that he would "at some opportune moment in the discussion of the Muscle Shoals measure, take occasion to examine some of the provisions of this bill to the Senate."

Mr. Moses estimates that the bill as revised would raise \$60,000,000 additional revenue, which is \$8,000,000 less than the estimated return from the bill as drawn according to Post Office Department schedules. The revised measure is designed to be temporary, effective from April 25, 1925, to Feb. 25, 1926, a joint committee of the Senate and House being authorized to hold hearings and report on a permanent plan.

It is necessary to add that the American Government is profiting by its international weight under the direction of Charles E. Hughes in a sense of aggressive imperialism, and in the Far East, for example, presented a menace to the independence of China."

On the question of Russian debts, Mr. Chicherin was evasive. He appears to suggest that it is impossible to fulfill French expectations. The Soviet policy is now oriented solely toward economic regeneration, main attention is given to the development of international economic relations. Certainly, it is declared the Russian Government is not responsible for the Communist propaganda abroad. It is no more responsible for the Third International than the MacDonald Government was responsible for the Second International. The constant accusations of Fascist clubs, attacked the communists. In the rest of the country perfect order prevails.

**New Hampshire Asked to Buy
The Old Man of the Mountain'**

Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests
Urges Acquisition With Surrounding Area and
Establishment as Public Reserve

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3 (Special)—A plea for the purchase of "The Old Man of the Mountain" and surrounding scenic attractions in the White Mountains by the State of New Hampshire is a public forest reserve. The Home Forum Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests to members-elect of the Legislature which convenes next Wednesday.

"The Old Man of the Mountain," one of the greatest natural curiosities in the country, has been privately owned as a part of the Franconia Notch property. More than a year ago the timber in the Notch was put on the market, but the owners have agreed to hold off a sale until the Legislature has first chance to purchase it for the State. The United States Forest Service has made a survey of the property at the request of the society.

A woman in Keene gave 17 acres of old growth timber on the famous Five-Mile Boulevard and among the prominent purchases was that along the Wildwood Road, north of Lost River, where a strip of shade trees has been bought which is two miles long and extends on each side of the boulevard 18 rods from the roadway.

PORTUGAL DECIDES TO RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

LISBON, Jan. 3.—The Portuguese Cabinet Council has decided to recognize the Russian Soviet Government, it was announced today.

Zaghlul Hopes to Curb Power of Egypt's King

Nationalist Leader's Repub-
lican Attitude Results in
Formation of New Party

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Jan. 3.—The formation of a new party entitled the "Party of Union," which theoretically is composed of persons hitherto not actively participating in politics and others realizing the futility of bitter inter-party strife, but actually consisting of a group of Cossacks alarmed by Zaghlul Pasha's almost frank republican attitude, is being prepared. The Government for having charged Eleutherios Venizelos with conspiring with Nicholas Politis and Caclamenos and certain foreign powers to obtain a modification of the minority accord without consulting the Assembly.

Under these circumstances, the Cabinet's fall is anticipated within a month, but it is doubtful whether it will be possible to find another leader equipped with the necessary qualifications for coping with the situation, as all the most ambitious and capable politicians who may be available have tried their hand within the past year without noteworthy result.

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'ECONOMIC GRAVITATION' DEFIED BY CLIMB OF POUND STERLING, DECLARES PROFESSOR YOUNG

Sound Financial "Habits of Thought" a Factor, Says
Harvard Authority—England's Post-War Financial
Policy Based on Statesmanship of the Higher Order

By ALLYN ABBOTT YOUNG
Professor of Economics, Harvard University

Since the middle of 1924 the dollar value of the pound sterling has been slipping steadily uphill. It put it in this way because, at first glance, this upward movement seems to defy the laws of economic gravitation.

Since the war Great Britain has encountered one formidable economic difficulty after another. It is peculiarly dependent upon its foreign shipping. The world's international commerce, with it the world's ocean-carrying trade, has been slow to recover from the shock of war. Great Britain's coal trade, the foundation of its maritime supremacy, has been blocked by labor trouble at home and by the loss of markets abroad.

Its taxes have been heavier than other countries have ever known. It uncomplainingly pays the war debts America insists on collecting. And yet it appears that Great Britain, alone among the European belligerents, has been temporarily divorced from a metallic standard. This was during the Napoleonic wars. What English economists discovered then about the value of a fluctuating paper currency and the ways of overcoming it became the foundation of the monetary science of the world. In England sound monetary doctrines have become not merely knowledge, but habits of thought.

The methods that have to be used are simple in theory but exceedingly difficult in practice. There are only two essentials. First, taxes must be reduced enough to enable the government to make substantial progress in reducing its debt. Second, banks in their advances of credit to the business community have to steer a difficult middle course between inflation on the one hand and the complete crushing of industry on the other. These are difficult things.

Inflation Pit Avoided

Inflation and the rolling up of new mountains of debt are easy. Great Britain might have avoided new years of comparative prosperity and comfort, as did some of the countries of continental Europe. But such a course might have been made the ultimate restoration of the pound to its pre-war basis impossible.

England's financial creed was formulated in the famous Cunillif report of 1918. That report unhesitatingly recommended that England's fiscal and banking policies should be shaped with reference to the earliest feasible return to the gold standard. A year ago, J. M. Keynes, then opposed to the Cunillif report, said, "The Bank of England must be the central bank of the Commonwealth and that the pound will still stand."

Defections from the Wafd are likely to have a great effect on the result of the forthcoming elections, although the defectors indicate anxiety for the country's future is felt by many wiser heads. These are but an infinitesimal section of the electorate. The significance of the present movement is rather that a growing realization that Zaghlulism is in its unchecked expression means a ruthless dictatorship, to which the King, Parliament and judiciary administration must unquestioningly bow, with dismissal as a penalty for disobedience.

Prospects in Politics

The intense interest in the present situation is increased by the fact that, despite the frantic efforts of the King and the present ministry to encompass Zaghlul's policies, it is still felt that the Wafd will secure a substantial victory at the forthcoming elections. Between Fuad and Zaghlul, even the flimsiest fabricated truce appears no longer possible; each is now急于 to be convened on Monday by discussions with President Ebert.

The President, The Christian Science Monitor's representative, has asked him once more to request the party leaders to give up their intransigent attitude and join a coalition, but contrary to the King's desire, they appear not to have budged from their positions. There is much talk in well-informed political circles of an attempt to form a nonpartisan Government, or as it is called here a "cabinet of personalities" under his leadership.

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**REICH SEEKING
NEW CABINET**

Dr. Wilhelm Marx, German Chancellor, May Form a Nonpartisan Government

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The German political truce—agreed on before Christmas for the holiday period—has now expired and the same deadlock apparently dominates the situation. The Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, has resumed

'ECONOMIC GRAVITATION' DEFIED BY CLIMB OF POUND STERLING, DECLARIES PROFESSOR YOUNG

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purchasing power of the dollar (within the United States) had likewise depreciated, but only three-fourths as much. Foreign exchange rates expressed this situation. The average price of sterling exchange in New York in 1920 was 365 (cents per pound), almost exactly three-fourths of 487, the pre-war parity.

Flow of Gold to America

The next year, 1921, was one of world-wide industrial depression. Prices fell by about a third in both England and the United States. The exchanges, however, were somewhat more favorable to England, the average for the year being 335. From the British point of view the turn of events in the next year, 1922, was full of promise. Gold began to flow to the United States in enormous quantities. The American banking situation recovered, therefore, more quickly than England's, and credit was more freely extended.

American prices rose and Great Britain's continued to go down, until, at the end of the year, it could hardly be said that the domestic depreciation of the pound was greater than the domestic depreciation of the dollar. The price of sterling exchange rose until, in February, 1923, it was but little more than 3 per cent below the pre-war parity.

Then, as now, there was talk of Great Britain's speedy return to the gold standard. One element in the situation that appeared to count heavily in its favor was that the inward flow of gold continued to augment American bank reserves. A period of low interest rates, and rising prices seemed to be in prospect for the United States. The pound might be brought to parity, it was hoped, by the further cheapening of the dollar. But this hope was disappointed. Either because American business men and bankers had learned caution, or because Europe continued to be a poor customer for American goods, the general trend of both business activity and prices during 1923 was downward.

Keynes' Counsel Unaccepted

For a while English prices also fell. But the strain was proving almost too great. The third winter of unemployment was approaching. Business men became restless under the prolonged industrial depression, and asked for a lightening of the tax burden and for an expansion of credit. Some statesmen began to suggest that the game might not be worth the candle. Mr. Keynes, in a widely read book, counseled stabilizing the domestic value of the pound and abandoning all attempts to restore its dollar parity.

Fortunately, these counsels did not prevail. There was, however, some relaxing of the pressure. Toward the end of 1923 the domestic value of the pound began to fall, while the

domestic value of the dollar continued to rise. That is, prices rose in England and fell in the United States. In June, 1924, the average price of sterling exchange was 432, or only 89 per cent of parity. Since then it has had its phenomenal rise. At 473 it is only 2.7 per cent below parity.

Is the prospect of a complete recovery of the pound again to prove illusory, in my opinion?

The situation today and the situation of two years ago are not alike. In one respect, and in one respect only, are present conditions less favorable. Prices in the United States have risen since the middle of 1924, but they have also risen in Great Britain. American wholesale prices are about 55 per cent above the pre-war level; for British prices the corresponding figure is close to 70 per cent. On a relative basis British prices are about 10 per cent higher than those in the United States.

Prices and Exchanges

Although America's measures of general price movements are crude and inaccurate, and although the mechanism of prices allows for a good deal of elasticity in such matters, a difference of 10 per cent is more than consistent with genuine stability of the exchanges at or close to the gold parity. But exchange rates are not mere passive expressions of the relative purchasing power of money in different countries. Movements of the exchanges are themselves active causes of movements of prices. Moreover, just now prices are rising more rapidly in the United States than in England. Within a few months the gap probably will have been materially narrowed.

To put our fingers on the forces responsible for the recent rise of sterling, we must look, not at comparative price levels, but at another part of the world's economic mechanism. The two new elements in the present situation are highly favorable to the recovery of sterling. First, the general condition of European currencies has been notably improved. Second, interest rates in the United States are notably low.

For the first time since the war the countries of continental Europe have been seriously in the lead in improving their finances. The Dawes plan does for Germany what is being done for Austria and Hungary under the auspices of the League of Nations, and what a number of other countries are trying to do for themselves. In 1924 European currencies, taken as a whole, showed a much closer approach to stability than in previous years.

"Flights" From Currencies

What bearing has this fact upon the problem of sterling exchange? We shall get the clew if we look first at the way the exchanges have been when currencies are rapidly depreciating.

The "flight from the mark" in

1922 and 1923 is best explained by saying that men were hastening to exchange money that was shrinking or even evaporating in their hands for stabler currencies. Enormous quantities of marks were exchanged for dollars. But like a bear movement on the stock exchange, this bear movement in marks worked in a cumulative way. The price that had to be paid for dollars rose swiftly under the pressure of the increased demand, and even added to the pressure to demand. There was no stopping the process until the mark collapsed completely at the end of 1923. The "flight from the franc" which began a year ago was halted only by drastic measures. There was even talk at one time of a flight from sterling, but that movement never assumed alarming proportions.

Through these "bear transactions" Europe was reducing the indebtedness to the United States, sending gold out of European poverty, not wealth. The world's purchasing power, one might say, became concentrated in the United States in a degree approaching congestion. But with increased stability there has come confidence.

Replenishing by Borrowing

During last year Europe drew heavily on balances in the United States, and has replenished them by borrowing close to \$1,000,000,000 from Americans. Europe is sending back the bank notes and is beginning to take gold, partly for local uses, partly to pay for purchases by other parts of the world. In short, America now has no ways of making payments to Europe, and this, more than anything else, is responsible for the present strength of the foreign exchange market. As a contributing factor, many Americans have been buying sterling exchange or sterling securities, hoping to profit by the further recovery of the pound.

How long can this movement continue? Just so long as interest rates on high-grade bills are lower in New York than in London, but such is now the case. So long as American business men and bankers have the confidence of the world will do relatively more borrowing in New York and relatively less in London. This means that the supply of dollars in the exchange markets of the world will grow faster than the supply of sterling. And that means, in turn, that sterling, as compared with the dollar, will advance in price.

The main questions up for discussion at today's meeting were those of apportionment of the cost of conducting the case of the cities and towns and the details of procedure at the hearings.

Up to date 124 towns and cities have signed the petition filed by the city of Boston in behalf of the communities of the State. Seven more will become parties to the petition Monday, and in addition, it is estimated, more than a score of municipalities that have not become signatories to the petition have taken definite action in opposition to the proposed increase in rates.

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BUS LINE FAILS TO GET LICENSE

Hartford - Providence System Rejects Type Offered by Motor Registrar

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3—An effort of the Interstate Busses Corporation, which runs a line between Hartford and Providence, to obtain a license from the state motor vehicle registrar resulted in failure yesterday. Although the commissioner, Robbins B. Stoeckel, had been restrained by an injunction from refusing to issue a license to the corporation, provided it complied with the procedure required of the general public, the corporation failed to accept a form of license offered to it by the commissioner.

The corporation applied for what is known as a public service-car license. The motor vehicle department may issue such licenses entirely at its own discretion provided the vehicle to which it is sought to be operated comes within the legal classification of public-service cars.

But the description of the business carried on by the Interstate Busses Corporation, as given in the application for injunction granted earlier in the week in Superior Court, Judge L. P. Waldo, was that of a jitney in the eyes of the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Law.

Commissioner Stoeckel informed the representative of the corporation who applied for the license that the only form of license he could issue to the corporation was the jitney type. As a certificate of the Public Utilities Commission, to the effect that the service proposed to be given is required by the public necessity and convenience, must be furnished to the motor vehicle department prior to the issuance of a jitney license, the corporation did not desire that type, and its representative left the capital empty-handed. The Public Utilities Commissioner has refused to give the corporation a certificate such as required.

The case of the Interstate Busses Corporation is the fourth of somewhat the same character in which the motor vehicle department has been called upon to act within the past several months, and it is now under injunction not only by that corporation but by a New York-Boston transportation service as well.

MUSIC

Boston Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Reinhard Werenrath.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the ninth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Katherine Palmer, soprano.

Thursday evening, Jan. 8, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Cyrus Ullian, pianist. Friday afternoon, Jan. 9, the eleventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with Albert Spalding as soloist in Respighi's "Gregorian Concerto." The other numbers will be Elgar's "Enigma" and "Serenade Fantasy" and Fugue in C minor, and Wagner's "The Ride of the Valkyries," "Prelude to 'Lohengrin'" and Overture to "Rienzi."

Friday, evening, Jan. 9, in Symphony Hall, a recital by the Russian Symphonic Choir of New York, Basile Kibalchich, conductor.

Saturday forenoon, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, the first of Ernest Schellings children's concerts with 50 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as performers.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Percy Grainger, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Dr. Pachmann.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the tenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 12, in Symphony Hall, the second supplementary program by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Richard Burgin, concertmaster will play the Beethoven concerto, and the other numbers will be Haydn's "Symphony in G major" (B. flat), "19th" and Wagner's "Bachanale from 'Tannhäuser,'" "Lohengrin's Funeral Music from 'Götterdämmerung'" and Prelude to "Meistersinger."

Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Chaliapin.

In the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Ernest Lamoureux, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Sascha Cubanoff, pianist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Fox-Burgin-Bedetti Trio.

Thursday afternoon, Jan. 15, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Moriz Rosenthal.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, in Jordan Hall, the first concert of the season by the Flonzaley Quartet. The program is made up of the quartets by Haydn (op. 76, No. 2), Albert Spalding in E minor (MS.), and Schubert in D minor.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, and Saturday evening, Jan. 17, in Symphony Hall, the eighth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday forenoon, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, the second of Mr. Schelling's orchestral concerts for children.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 17, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Ethel Leginska.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Kreisler.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the eleventh concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Suzanne Dabney, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Greta Torpadie, soprano, and Salvatore de Stefano, harpist.

Thursday evening, Jan. 22, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harold Morris, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 23, and Saturday evening, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, the thirteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Myra Hess, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Rosa Ponsette, soprano.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the twelfth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, Jan. 25, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, a concert by the

MAINE LEADERS STILL IN DOUBT

Legislature to Settle Three Major Contests at Opening of Session

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3 (Special)—Three major contests and several minor ones will be settled at the opening of the Eighty-Second Maine Legislature on Wednesday. It has been a number of years since the presiding officers of both branches have been in doubt up to the hour of the caucus.

The three-cornered contest for the presidency of the Senate is still on, the candidates being Hodgdon C. Buzell of Belfast, Frederick W. Hinckley of South Portland and Harmon G. Allen of Sanford. There are 30 Republicans in the Senate, so 16 will be necessary to elect. Harry P. Lane of Lewiston is the one line Democrat in the Senate.

In the House, George C. Wing Jr. of Auburn, and William Tudor Gardiner of Gardiner are both after the speakership. There are 122 Republicans in the House, 62 being necessary for a choice. There are 21 Democrats in the House, and in joint convention the Republicans have the wide margin of 122, as against 104 at the previous session of the Legislature.

Attorney-General —

The chief contest for state office centers around the attorney-generalship, the aspirants being Raymond Fellows of Bangor, Fred L. Lawrence of Skowhegan and Clement Robinson of Portland. Frank W. Ball, Secretary of State, is a candidate at Springfield, Mass., as he was in March, 1923, when he vetoed the measure, and furthermore, he does not want to take any steps toward appointing a committee called for.

"Knowing the needs of our State institutions as I do," said Governor Baxter, "and realizing that we are struggling along under heavy burdens, it seems to me the height of folly for the State to spend a single dollar in erecting a building at Springfield, Mass."

The last legislature passed a resolve under Governor Baxter's veto appropriating \$25,000 for a Maine building at Springfield, providing a like amount was raised by private subscription, which has been done.

STREET RAILWAY CHARTER SOUGHT

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3—A petition for a charter which will authorize the acquisition of the Hartford and Springfield Street Railway Company has been filed with the secretary of the State for legislative action at the coming session by Francis R. Cooley, Frederick J. Kingsbury and Lucius F. Robinson of this city.

The request is for a charter under the name of the Hartford and Springfield Transportation Company with the right to acquire the effects of the Hartford-Springfield line, and of the Windsor Locks Traction Company and Rockville, Broad Brook and East Windsor Street Railway Company. The amount of capitalization under the proposed charter is not mentioned.

STREET NAME CHANGE HEARING SCHEDULED

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Important issues to come before the Legislature will be the proposal to tax the income in intangible property, repeal of the state inheritance tax law, ratification of the federal Child Labor Amendment, the Kennebec River bridge project, the state constabulary movement, the proposed mill tax for publicity purposes, and mill tax for University of Maine, the petition of the railroads for modification of the excise tax law, the proposal to repeal or modify the Direct Primaries Act, an amendment to forbid the appropriation of state funds for religious institutions and sectarian schools, and an increase in the gasoline tax from 1 to 3 cents a gallon.

Ninety-eight cash prizes, the gift of the Maine Central Railroad, were awarded.

BRATTLEBORO VOTES TO BUY WATER WORKS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 3—The special meeting of Brattleboro village last night voted unanimously to buy the interests of the Brattleboro Water Works Company for \$525,000. It was voted also to buy land for the protection of the water shed and to seek from the Legislature such changes in the village charter as will be needed for the operation of the water system.

Speakers for the other Sunday afternoons in January are Prof. Harlan T. Stetson of the astronomy department at Harvard on the coming eclipse of the sun, Jan. 11; "Life in an Indian Pueblo," Jan. 18, by a speaker to be announced; "A Trip to Trinidad," on Jan. 25, by Prof. George B. Roosback of the Harvard Business School.

Mrs. Hotson, wife of J. Leslie Hotson, an instructor at Harvard College, is to talk on the children in Russia at the Cambridge Museum for Children tomorrow at 3 p. m. Mrs. Hotson will appear in a peasant costume and sing Russian folk songs.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3—Following the announcement that the Providence Union Street carmen had voted 1995 to 48 to strike to enforce their demand for a fair arbitration of their differences with the United

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RADIO

MARKED PROGRESS IN RADIO
IS ATTESTED BY MR. HOOVER

Secretary of Commerce Says That Radiocasting Now "Has Begun to Enrich American Life by a Real Contribution to the Home"—Solicitor Cites Development

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Special)—

The greatest development in broadcasting during the past year has not been in the application of new methods of transmission or reception, important as improvements have been. It is rather in the change in public attitude," said Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in issuing a New Year's radio statement. Mr. Hoover added:

Listeners are becoming more and more appreciative of the real service and value of radio, critical both as to the character of the matter furnished them and as to the efficiency with which it reaches them. The whole broadcasting service is built up on service to the listeners. They are beginning to realize their importance, to assert their interest and to voice their wishes.

Broadcasting must be conducted to meet the demands and this service, which means higher standards in what is transmitted and better quality in its reproduction to the ears of the listener. The broadcasters as a whole are alive to the situation. There is a growing realization on their part of the public responsibilities they assume in conducting an agency so greatly affecting the cultural progress of our people.

Many Innovations

The innovations of which we hear in technological programs, wire interconnection, short wave, and wired radio, which are already playing so important a part and are destined to still greater influence for good—are based entirely upon the necessities of the growing popular requirement for better service. The demand will continue to increase, and new methods of efficiency will continue to be found to meet it. But the most important has been to enrich American life by real contribution to the home. It has yet far greater service to perform in this way and I believe the next year will see great and more definite advance in this direction.

Judge S. B. Davis, Solicitor of the

Department of Commerce, in his statement says:

In radio development during the past year two factors are outstanding: the use of the short wave and wire interconnection of stations. Both are of great importance. The short wave has found its place in commercial and amateur transoceanic communication and in the mission for rebroadcasting both at home and to places across the seas.

Simultaneous Programs

In radio development, the rival of wires interconnection, both being a means to the same end, the furnishing of simultaneous programs to several stations. I consider interconnection, in whichever mode effected, almost essential to the future of broadcasting. If we are to look at radio as a means of service to all our people all the time, it ultimately means national programs, nation-wide utterances, more valuable, subject matter and the greater variety of what our people have so vital an interest will be made available to everybody. To give them an immediate touch with national and world happenings must result in better understanding.

We have already seen examples of nation-wide communications in the simultaneous broadcasting on several occasions by stations from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in a slightly practice within an extensive area. All this has happened in the past year. It is transforming broadcasting from a local to a national service, and this not by way of detriment to the local stations, which are the backbone of the system, but as an advantage to them. Interconnection, with its corollary of national service, is only just beginning. It will go much farther. Its development, together with a general rise in the power level of stations for the overcoming of static and interference giving us really useful reception, will I believe be the principal factor in determining the immediate future. I look for remarkable development along these lines for the good of broadcasting, which means for the benefit of the listener, during the coming year.

Radio Programs

For Saturday, January 10, and Sunday, January 11

With the January winds whistling about these days many of those fortunate folk who have the time and money for traveling cast their eyes southward and prepare for winter in a tropical clime. One of the most popular of all these winter resorts is Bermuda. This delightful island annually draws thousands of American tourists. The real dry-in-the-wool fan will not care about going. He knows that these cold, brisk days mean good radio reception. And, anyway, he can hear about Bermuda if he will tune in on WJZ on this date. Such lectures, and the ability to pick up Porto Rico and Cuba occasionally, give the average radio enthusiasts momentary glimpses of winter life in the tropics that seem to suffice. For those who enjoy a colorful function with great diplomats in attendance they may tune in on WRC at Washington and enjoy the formalities of a reception to the French Ambassador.

GREENWICH TIME
(British) programs by courtesy of Radio Times

210. London, Eng. (265 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Military Band Night.

417. Birmingham, Eng. (472 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—A popular evening.

474. Cardiff, Wales (555 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—"The Pied Piper of Hamelin."

512. Aberdeen, Scotland (495 Meters)
8 p. m.—Grand opera in miniature.

513. Glasgow, Scotland (545 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—"The Wizard of Oz."

514. Eastern Standard Time
PWX, Cuban Telephone Company, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Fausto Alvarez, tenor; Carlos Fernandez, piano; Jose Valle, violin; Nicanor Antoni, Antonio Pianiss., bartone with a program of Cuban music.

515. CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can.
8:30 p. m.—"The Wizard of Oz."

7:30 p. m.—Windsor dinner concert.

8:30 p. m.—La Presse studio entertainment.

10:30—Windsor dance program.

CNEB, Canadian National Railways
Hardware, Can. (545 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Chamber Music Orchestra and vocal selections by the New Mall Quartet and Miss Eunice Law.

WZB, Westinghouse Electric Company
Springfield, Mass. (357 Meters)

8 p. m.—"The Wizard of Oz."

9:30 p. m.—Phil Romano's Orchestra.

WPAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (482 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music, stories for boys by Fred G. Miller, Alfred Orpen, tenor; Rudolph Lukas String Ensemble; Sara Alter, pianist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (485 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"The Wizard of Oz."

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music, stories for boys by Fred G. Miller, Alfred Orpen, tenor; Rudolph Lukas String Ensemble; Sara Alter, pianist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WGBN, Gimbel Brothers, New York City, (316 Meters)

8:30 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program, including dance music by the Russian Eagle Orchestra.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Waldorf Astoria Dance Orchestra; Joseph Knecht, director; "Learn a Word a Day"; 8—"Bermuda." Wirt W.

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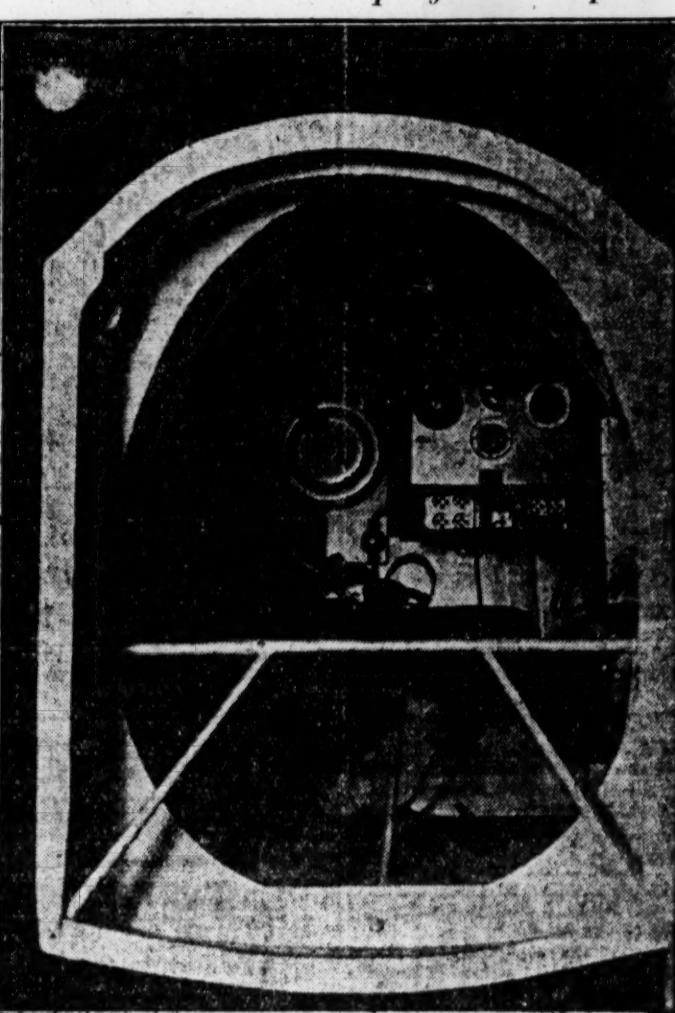
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We express our sincere thanks to all our friends and to the readers of the Christian Science Monitor for splendid co-operation they gave us in the past year. We will continue to give our customers nothing but the best at lowest prices.

Tel. Angel 6818

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Radio Station in a German Mailplane; Dots, Dashes, Bumps, for the Operator



the foreground of the picture showing a cross section of the fuselage or body gives some idea of the limitations imposed upon the installation.

The one who demands our greatest consideration, however, is the operator, who has to stay huddled up in this chicken coop seeing little, if anything. His daily life amounts to a bump in taking off, the roar of a motor for hours, interspersed by dots and dashes on the headset and another bump when the ship lands. We will still take our radio at home in an easy chair, thank you.

LONG BEACH RADIOCAST

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 3 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., will be radiocast, Jan. 11, by radio station KFON of Long Beach, Calif., 240 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 o'clock, Pacific standard time.

ST. LOUIS SERVICE RADIOCAST

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 3 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be radiocast, Jan. 11, by radio station KFQA, St. Louis, wavelength 261 meters. The service begins at 8 o'clock, central standard time.

MINNEAPOLIS CHURCH SERVICE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3 (Special)—The regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn., will be radiocast, Jan. 11, by radio station WCCO wavelength 417 meters. The organ prelude begins at 7:20, central standard time.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Joseph W. Mowell, Glendale, Calif.; Ernest M. C. Moir, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Ruth Geere, Fostoria, O.; Harriett Higgins, Newtonville, Mass.; Mrs. Linnie B. Higgins, Newtonville, Mass.; Mrs. Frances E. Norton, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary E. Shackford, Richmond Hill, Ga.; Charles E. Shackford, Richmond, Wash.; Evelyn Sterns, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Baetz, Syracuse, N. Y.; Willard Baetz, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles E. Eiseman, Boston; Selma W. Eiseman, Boston.

Mr. Swift then took up the ques-

Westering Impulse of Pioneer
Evinced by Americans in Japan

Prof. J. T. Swift, Welcoming Edgar E. Bancroft as U. S. Ambassador, Harks Back to Things Primeval

TOKYO, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Formulating into words the thought that has often occurred to American residents of the Far East and with an occasional gift from an individual in the United States and with comparatively small contributions from residents in Japan of other nationalities, whose children are also receiving the benefits of American education from the first grade through the high school course, he said:

The pioneer work of these days is not the felling of trees, nor the plowing of prairies, nor the irrigation of deserts; but it is the administration of world enterprises, where no one can remain aloof. Chinese with their like native fluency are few; those who can read and speak Japanese are still fewer. Yet it is here in China and Japan that the tremendous problem of the ages of civilization and of commerce and of man's migrations and movements of men are calling most loudly for intelligent, first-hand knowledge and sympathetic, first-hand help. Our great hope is the spread of education, where ever it can be had, and the language naturally. In the years to come, American men and women educated in Japan, who really know Japan and the East, will, without exaggeration, be worth their weight in gold.

Concluding with a welcome to Mr. Bancroft, the veteran American resident of this far Eastern Empire said:

It is a happy thing that you bear a name like that bore ours, and having thus arrived, we feel ourselves, in kind and in sentiment, different from those Americans who yearly journey eastward to the pleasure-lands of Europe. Consciously or unconsciously, we are here in Japan as our ancestors were, yet they have received us with great courtesy, have kept us safe within their borders, and done much to make our lives among them comfortable and happy. We are confident that they and their beautiful country will win your admiration and attachment as they have ours.

Such is the tide that bore us, and having thus arrived, we feel ourselves, in kind and in sentiment, different from those Americans who yearly journey eastward to the pleasure-lands of Europe. Consciously or unconsciously, we are here in Japan as our ancestors were, yet they have received us with great courtesy, have kept us safe within their borders, and done much to make our lives among them comfortable and happy. We are confident that they and their beautiful country will win your admiration and attachment as they have ours.

Mr. Swift called attention to the fact that those present there was hardly one who was not in some sense a pioneer, "engaged in pioneer work in religion, in commerce, in education, in journalism or in the healing of the bodies and minds of men." He chose as a specific example of such work the American newspaper in Japan, the *Japan Advertiser*, paying high tribute to the paper and those responsible for it.

Mr. Swift then took up the ques-

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SUNSET STORIES

Frisky and His Friends

M. AND MRS. SQUIRREL had called their youngest child "Frisky" because he was so lively. He was always hurrying around, or dashing up and down trees, and was never quiet unless when asleep. The name suited him very well, for besides being quick in his actions, he was always cheerful. Nothing ever disengaged Frisky, not even when he had to scurry around and look for his own food on days when father Squirrel did not bring home as much as usual.

Frisky lived with his family in a hollow of a big tree in a lovely park, where no one was allowed to molest them. They had the full freedom of the park, and many kind people brought them nuts every day. Frisky had many friends, but he had one of whom he was especially fond. She passed through the park every morning, except when it rained, and always had a bag of peanuts. When she saw her coming, Frisky would run to meet her, race up the side of her coat, and sink his nose in the bag of peanuts in her hand. He always felt sorry for the dirty tracks he left on her coat, but she did not seem to mind, for she would laughingly brush them off. She had a rippling sort of laugh which removed any fear a little squirrel might have. That's why Frisky liked her.

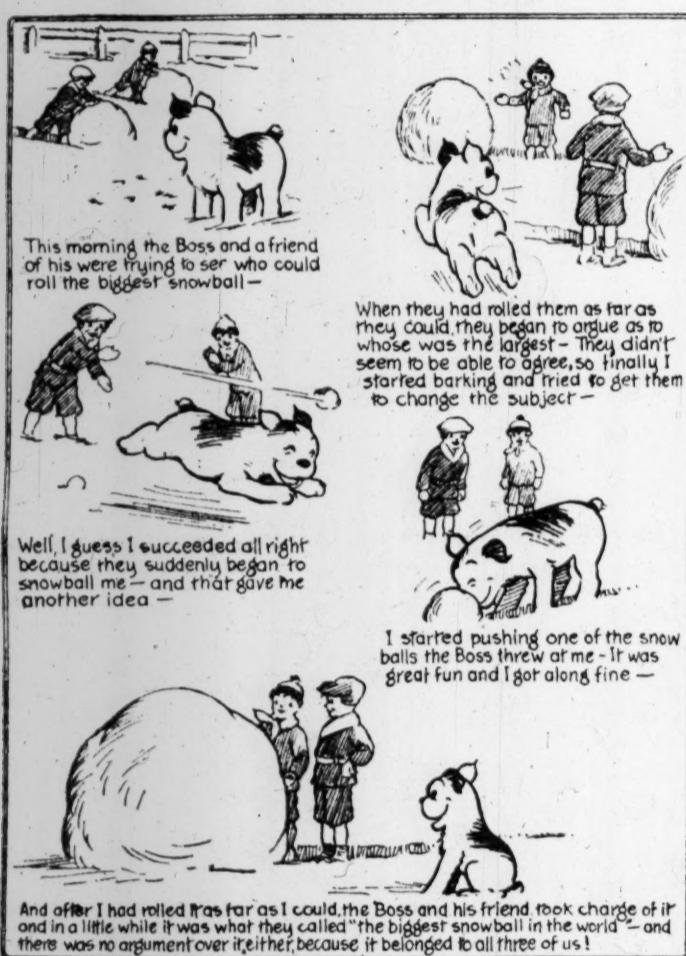
It had been raining for several days and no one had come to the park to feed the squirrels. It had been quite a few mornings since Frisky's "blue lady" had passed by. He made up the name "blue lady" for the gentle woman who wore blue clothes which seemed very beautiful to him. After the continuous downpour of rain, Frisky awoke one morning very

hungry. He knew the prospects for a satisfying breakfast were very poor for mother Squirrel had shown him the empty larder. He was trying to remember where he had buried the last nut someone had given him when the sun came out in a blaze of glory. With a wild leap of joy, Frisky gave his face a hasty wash and raced off to wait near the path where he knew his friends would pass with a supply of nuts. In a few minutes along came the "blue lady" smiling when she saw him sitting on the fence with his front paws crossed over his panting little chest.

"Hello, Frisky," she said. "I've bought you an extra supply of nuts to make up for the last few days." Bushy Tail and Lop Ear must have heard her say that for they came creeping along the fence to get their share of the splendid repast. The "blue lady" was very fair in seeing that each one got an equal portion, but Lop Ear tried to get more than the others. He was so greedy that he did his best to push Frisky off the fence.

Frisky felt that he could not disgrace himself by fighting before his dear "blue lady," and tried to think of how to get away from Lop Ear and still be in reach of the nuts. Lop Ear made a dig at him, and Frisky, looking around for a place of safety, took a flying leap and landed on the "blue lady's" hat, jumped to her shoulder, and ran down her back to the ground where he sat looking up for help. With a laugh, the "blue lady" leaned down and gave him six fat peanuts, saying: "That's as a reward for not snapping back at that silly Lop Ear."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Progress in the Churches

There are 4,711,994 Methodists, followed by sermons based on the Biblical Incidents portrayed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Funds held by 16 Protestant churches as endowments for pensions for ministers and their dependents are reported as totaling \$79,000,000, from which the income of \$6,560,000 is granted each year to beneficiaries. Efforts are being made to increase these endowment funds.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police now have a special chapel of their own at Regina, Sask. More than 100 members of the force participated in the dedication ceremonies.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Conference of Church Workers in Universities in the United States will hold its first annual meeting in Chicago, Jan. 7 to 9.

♦ ♦ ♦

The pennant of recognition from the Presbyterian education board has been awarded to the presbytery of San Francisco for conducting 58 daily vacation Bible schools in 57 churches last summer.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Congregational Church of Winnetka, Ill., has just celebrated its golden anniversary.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Orthodox Jews of America have just purchased three blocks in New York City for the location of a \$5,000,000 theological seminary to provide adequate facilities for the training of rabbis.

♦ ♦ ♦

In connection with a meeting of the New York Lutheran Ministers' Association, Dr. Julius Richter of New York University prepared an address on "The Background of Christian Mission Work in India," for delivery at St. John's Lutheran Church.

♦ ♦ ♦

Twelve of the leading Protestant churches of Worcester, Mass., have united in the organization of associated men's Bible classes. The membership goal has been set at 5,000.

♦ ♦ ♦

In a theater which is being built into the new addition to the Covenant Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Ky., a regular part of the Sunday evening service will be the presentation of Bible dramas, to be

♦ ♦ ♦

The proposal to unite all the denominations seeking to carry on work among the students at University of Pennsylvania in one building has been approved by the Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania.

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occasioned by the fact that purchases were made at the source of supply before the recent price-appreciation of wool. Included in the assortments are large varieties from Persia, India, China, Turkey and Asia Minor

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1,000 Oriental Rugs, about 3x5 feet	19.50
700 Selected Oriental Rugs, about 3½x6½ feet at	\$38.00
A number of very Choice Caucasian Rugs, in sizes ranging up to 4x9 feet	\$58.00
Two Groups of Hall Runners, offering unusual values	at \$44.00 & 97.00

100 Beautiful Persian Carpets, sizes about 9x12 feet	\$195.00
A number of Fine Oriental Rugs, unusual patterning and colorings; size 9x12 feet at	\$310.00 & 390.00
A specially-featured group of Large-sized Persian Carpets	at \$790.00
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(Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

January Sales of Bed Furnishings Household Linens & Dress Fabrics

Colored All-wool Plaid Blankets per pair \$9.50, 13.50, 16.50

All-wool Plain White Blankets, cut and bound separately per pair \$19.50, 23.50

Plain Dotted Mull Comfortables, wool-filled each \$9.50

Plain Satin Comfortables, wool-filled each \$19.50

Muslin, of fine-quality imported cotton yarns, with hemstitched hems, is offered in

Sheets; size 72x108 inches each \$3.60

Sheets; size 90x108 inches each 4.50

Pillow Cases; size 45x38½ inches, each 95c

The sizes given are before hemming

(Sixth Floor)

600 Linen Damask Table Cloths size 72x72 inches each \$3.25

500 Dozen Linen Damask Napkins to match Cloths; size 22x22 inches per dozen \$4.50

500 Dozen Linen Hemstitched Towels size 22x36 inches per dozen \$6.50

(Sixth Floor)

Two Exceptionally Low-priced Offerings for Monday, opening the season in the Department for Cotton Dress Fabrics

4,700 Yards of Pure Dress Linen in a fine assortment of Spring colors, 36 inches wide, per yd. 55c.

8,000 Yards Cotton-and-silk-mixed Printed Crepes in a tremendous assortment of designs and colors per yard 55c.

(First Floor)

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Novelist's Travelogue

Far Harbors, by Hubbard Hutchinson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.75. WHEN one wants to read a book of travel for sheer enjoyment, as well as for what we might call education, he should take care to get such a book written by a fiction writer. Hubbard Hutchinson, for instance. The reason for this is that a novelist's outlook is less of statistical and more of human interest. The thing that catches his attention is the thing that interests the average reader. For that reason, then, Mr. Hutchinson's "Far Harbors" is a capital book of a round-the-world trip.

He has given the story of a conducted tour around the world, from New York eastward to Madeira and on through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, then to India, Ceylon, Java, Manila, China, Japan, the South Sea Islands, through the Panama Canal, and so to New York again. He has traveled with a fresh and eager outlook. He has not made use of comparison, belittling other lands because they differ from his own, nor glorifying them because they are new—to him, at least.

Keen to Color and Sound

One thing is especially noticeable: The writer has been amazingly keen to color and sound. The richness of the sun-baked colors of Algiers has impressed him—and he, in turn, has impressed his readers with it. He has been sensitive to the moods of the people everywhere, and these moods have colored his writing. The apathetic gloom of the Hindus, the gaiety and dash of the Chinese, the noise, the irrepressible gaiety of the South Sea Islanders, the smiling serenity of the Burmese, all these have left their mark and have been made clear to the reader, not in so many words, but in the effect of the telling. Algiers was to the author of twisted streets, dark doorways, silent figures, and—a particularly nice touch was given here—a group of lounging young Arabs listening to a rakish tune played on a native instrument.

Then Italy, warm, gaudy Naples, and mysterious, peaceful, subtle Pompeii. And after that, Egypt, the Pyramids, the desert by moonlight.

India and Ceylon

Then came the journey over India, the subdued brown people, the raw colors everywhere, the multitude of meals the traveler was constantly waked up to eat, and—the Taj Mahal. The glory and wonder of the Taj have been sung too often for it not to be somewhat familiar to the average non-globe-trotter, but rarely before has the intense feeling it generates been so deeply and keenly seen as understandingly presented us Mr. Hutchinson has given it here.

After India, Ceylon, Ceylon with its opera bouffe manner and mode,

Kandy with its artificial lake, complete with its westernized and continental colonies. Rangoon, the Shwe Dagon Pagoda and its quantities of smaller pagodas which the author has fittingly dubbed "frozen jazz," then Singapore for malacca canes, English life, and endless rubber plantations.

After that Java—but it is useless

"To the Gull's Way and the Whale's Way, Where the Wind's Like a Whetted Knife"



End Paper by Gordon Grant for Henry B. Culver's "The Book of Old Ships" (Doubleday Page).

Chicago "Colum" Verse

Column Poets. Edited with an Introduction by Keith Preston. Chicago: Pascal Covici.

THE bulk of an American journal gives us the newer poems, usually as homely fact, and the editorial part is written from some special angle, but we look to the special column for the philosopher's detached attitude, the fanciful, individualistic utopian truth-in-the-jest. Perhaps it is just as well that only the moldering life preserves the tale of somebody's victory in the senior foot race, but we would that certain columnar material were secured from such ephemeral existence—especially some verse. Why, force an appreciative reader to become a scrapbook manufacturer! Let worthy lines be taken from their pulpy abode and given to the imitation antique-woe of a book.

Undoubtedly special column verse is quite distinct from verse published elsewhere, and the compiler of the present volume believes his selections from Chicago indicate that the true poetry of revolt is native to the column: "The hanging gardens of Babylon are dearer to our poets than the skyscraper." Interesting, anyway, these poems are made, more

so in light of this assertion by the editor. The following might count against the editor:

Too long we seek, O Lord of high adventure,
The spirit that lures in ancient, tinsel'd story;

Strike every idol down, renew our vision,
Teach us to see our age and sing its glory!

The tred business man of the business man who is about to be tired, will find among these verses just the flavor or Turkish-paste consistency of his favorite candy. The grotesque, affected, pedantic are not here. Nobody has to be a poet to understand these poems, which are written for the layman. There are recitations of everyday matters in everyday words, with a leading wifeliness or suggestion as the poetic leaven. This is the "poetry" that the business man calls beautiful or true and the poet calls pretty or clever.

He had a wide, intellectual forehead. A well-shaped chin, kindly innocent eyes; a man the danner and carriage of a gentleman as he deftly buried his In his mashed potatoes.

He had a wide, intellectual forehead. A well-shaped chin, kindly innocent eyes; a man the danner and carriage of a gentleman as he deftly buried his In his mashed potatoes.

This is the kind of verse that almost anybody feels he could compose, for he sees figures that are not above his making and sentiments he already has recorded to himself. He is pleased by the catchiness, ingenuity and facility of expression, the quip of light jargon. He is thankful that the verse is not rank, but is rather calm, philosophical, good-natured, optimistic, often with a childlike quaintness.

The following is entitled "Considerations on Certain Modernist Art":

Little squares of canvas,
Make little dots of paint,
Make all living creatures
Look like what they aint.

One is aware that this pleasing, short verse never pretends to walk with the "Ode to the West Wind" and so never falls flat. But nobody need weep for art's sake at reading the following:

Your eyes are like a sweet-toned harp
Of some mysterious sound;
With I fiddle and a look,
They softly start to sing.

Of all the gifts Love gave to me,
The magic that my look will bring
Such music from your eyes.

This book has that attractiveness of format so characteristic of Pascal Covici publications.

"In an Unknown Land," Thomas Gann's story of archaeological exploration in Yucatan, reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 24 in the English edition (Duckworth), is published in the United States by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The third part of the book deals with social reconstruction. It is imaginative and inspiring and shows a true sympathy for the revival of the craft idea. Mr. Fordham is very definite in his appreciation of the place education plays in a true democracy. He writes delightfully of "New Life for the Laborer," and then with some wonderful little tales from the tongues of laborers, both Russian and English, he brings a very far-reaching book to a close.

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THE HOME FORUM

Sir Richard Steele, Theatrical Manager

IT WAS by invitation of the actors that Sir Richard Steele became a theatrical manager, as one may read in Master Colley Cibber's "Apology." Queen Anne had been succeeded by King William, the House of Stuart by the House of Hanover, and so, as theatrical affairs were then carried on, the players must needs secure a new license, or patent, to amuse the town, and Sir Richard seemed a very proper person to secure it.

"We knew, too," says Colley, "the obligations that the stage had to his writings; there being scarce a comedian of merit, in our whole company, whom his Tatlers had not made better, by his publick recommendation; or that, in those days had our authors been particularly fill'd, by the influence and credit of his pen. Objections of this kind from a gentleman, with whom they all had the pleasure of a personal intimacy, the managers thought could not be more justly return'd, than by shewing him some warm instance of their desire to have him at the head of them. We therefore beg'd him to use his interest for the renewal of our license, and that he would do us the honour of getting our names to stand with his in the same commission. This, we told him, he seemed to have been a good argument to offer a playwright with influence at Court—would put it still farther into his power of supporting the stage—and incidentally himself—in that reputation to which his incubation had already so much contributed."

Wilks, Booth, and Cibber, the three leading actors of the company, here spoke together, and Sir Richard, in accepting their invitation, took upon himself a share in the active management and share in the profits, whence later came a lawsuit that is interesting now because it shows how a playhouse was conducted in the early eighteenth century. There were then two companies acting in London, which, in the opinion of Master Cibber, was one too many for the best interests of the drama. Probably he would still be of the same opinion. For a single company, he argued, had to maintain the higher standards of plays and acting—and though, probably, the majority of the spectators would not have been so well pleased with a theatre so regulated, yet sense and reason cannot lose their intrinsic value because the giddy and the ignorant are . . . numerous; and I cannot help saying, it is a reproach to a sensible people to let folly so publicly govern their pleasures." What, oh, what would Master Cibber find to think of the "revues" and "follies" of our own age—or of the movies?"

But Sir Richard, it appears, was tired of being called to rehearsals and taking an active part in management, and consented verily that his fellow managers pay themselves a salary for doing his part of the work. "Though no man alive can write better of economy than himself," said Colley, at the long-ago lawsuit that started me upon this

essay, "yet perhaps he is above the drudgery of practicing it"; and so, in the course of time, Sir Richard's financial affairs were in the hands of lawyers and trustees who thought to collect from Messrs. Wilks, Booth, and Cibber the total amount that they had paid themselves under this verbal agreement. Master Cibber was put forward by the counsel for the defense to explain the duties of a theatrical manager and show that the players owed nothing on that score to Sir Richard. And Master Cibber, by his own admission, was almost overcome with "stage fright." "Though I had been us'd to talk to above fifty thousand different people every winter, for upwards of thirty years together." But he soon got over it.

"Sir, by our books," said Master Cibber, "it is apparent that the managers have under their care no less than one hundred and forty persons, in constant daily pay; and among such numbers, it will be no wonder if a great many of them are unskillful, idle, and sometimes untractable; all which tempers are to be led, or driven, watch'd and restrain'd by the continual skill, care, and palience of the managers. Every manager is oblig'd, in his turn, to attend two or three hours every morning, at the rehearsal of plays, and other entertainments for the stage, or else every rehearsal will be but a rude meeting of mirth and jollity. The same attendance is as necessary at every play during the time of its publick action, in which one, or more of us, have been constantly punctual, whether we have had any part in the play, then acted, or not. A manager ought to be at the reading of every new play, when it is first offered to the publick, though there are seldom one of those who are present, which upon hearing proves to be true; and upon such occasions the attendance must be allow'd to be as painfully tedious, as the getting rid of the authors of such plays must be disagreeable and difficult. Beside this, sir, a manager is to order all new cloths, to assist in the fancy, and propriety of them, to limit the expense, and to withstand the unreasonable importunities of some, who are apt to think themselves injur'd, if they are not finer than their fellows. A manager is to direct and oversee the painters, machinists, musicians, singers, and dancers; and to have an eye upon the doorkeepers, under-servants, and officers, that without such care, are too often apt to defraud us, or neglect their duty."

Wilks, Booth, and Cibber, the three leading actors of the company, here spoke together, and Sir Richard, in accepting their invitation, took upon himself a share in the active management and share in the profits, whence later came a lawsuit that is interesting now because it shows how a playhouse was conducted in the early eighteenth century. There were then two companies acting in London, which, in the opinion of Master Cibber, was one too many for the best interests of the drama. Probably he would still be of the same opinion. For a single company, he argued, had to maintain the higher standards of plays and acting—and though, probably, the majority of the spectators would not have been so well pleased with a theatre so regulated, yet sense and reason cannot lose their intrinsic value because the giddy and the ignorant are . . . numerous; and I cannot help saying, it is a reproach to a sensible people to let folly so publicly govern their pleasures." What, oh, what would Master Cibber find to think of the "revues" and "follies" of our own age—or of the movies?"

But Sir Richard, it appears, was tired of being called to rehearsals and taking an active part in management, and consented verily that his fellow managers pay themselves a salary for doing his part of the work. "Though no man alive can write better of economy than himself," said Colley, at the long-ago lawsuit that started me upon this

Snow at Night

Fact is finer than fairytale. We were agreed on this as we set out. A widespread whiteness lay upon the world as far as one could see. A silence so deep as to seem almost articulate with the secret of its hush held the early morning hour. A soft gray sky viewed the scene broodingly. In every direction minarets of gleaming white pointed heavenward.

On the one hand the mesh of the high wire fence had become a delicate screen outlined by a tufted, velvety cord. Beyond it the field that is the golf course was an unblemished, expanse of exquisite white. The rose vines that trailed the fence were ablom with a fluffy flora of the Frost King's reign. The scarlet berry bushes flamed here and there through the shimmering coverlet that enveloped them.

On the other hand, the low stone

Rye in the Afterglow

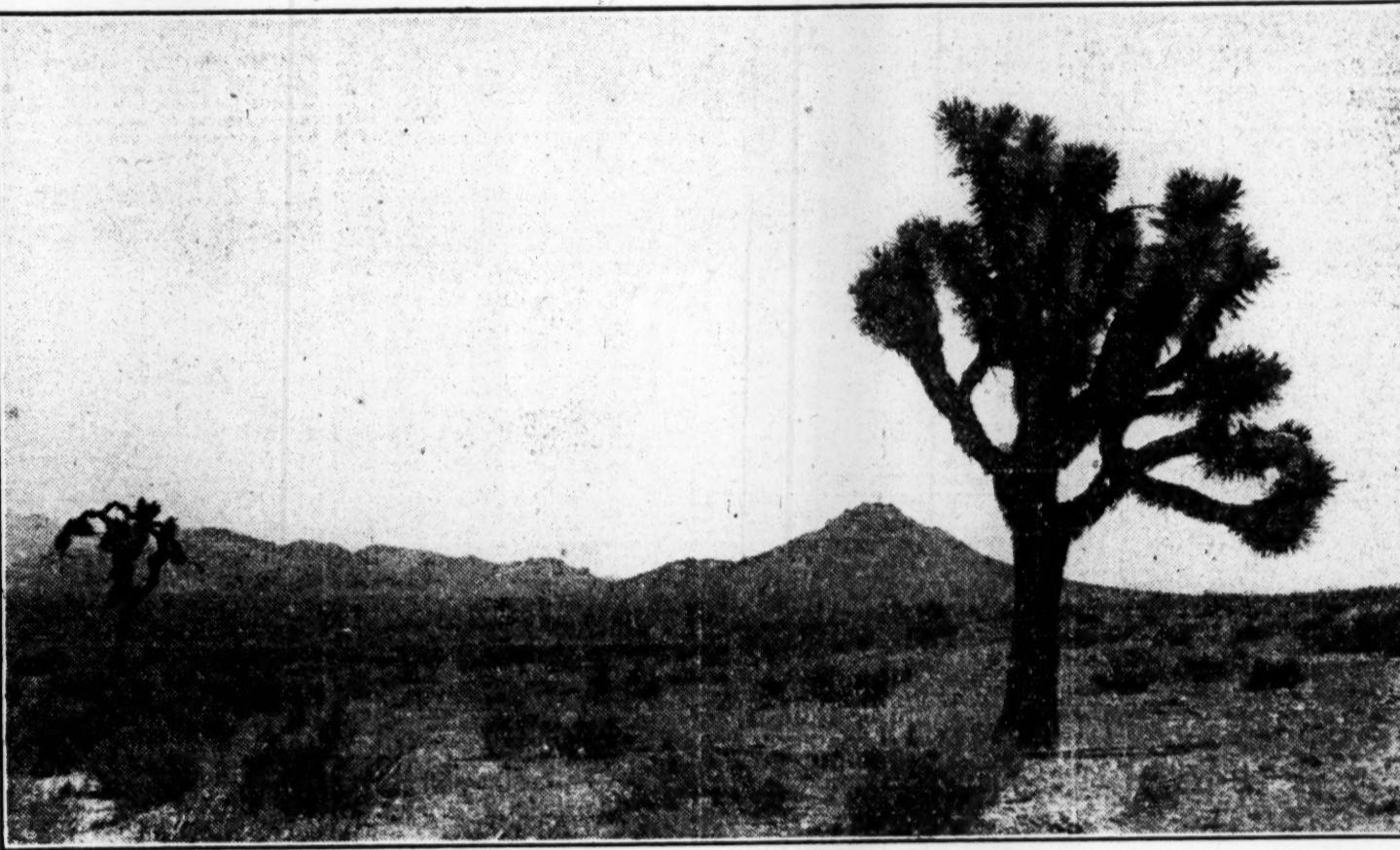
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An ancient guardian of England's shore,
Upon your steep-pitched hill you brooding stand,
The proud ships sail from out your port no more.
Yet, in your heart, you hold a treasured store
Remembering rich-filled days on sea and land
Before this dreaming peace lay on your streets and strand.

Now from your seas a little way withdrawn
You still keep watch and ward on England's coast.
Still, as the long night lightens into dawn,
Dream of the days when gallant ships were borne
Upon your waters—faithful to your post
Now in the ways of peace you serve your country most!

All rose-red in the sunset's afterglow,
A little city set upon a hill—
Though now no more the proud ships come and go—
Yet you reflect your ancient glories still;
Dream of great days and deeds of long ago.
Warming at memory's fires your heart from evening's chill.

D. B. S.



Joshua Tree

Photograph by Ruby Culver Henry

Silence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Friend, have you heard the silence
of spirits?

Then come to the desert with me,
And share the silence of silent
things.

Where birds sing silently.

Under the star of the crescent bush
The hare awakes with a bound;
A streak of gray flashes through the
sage.

And sends back never a sound.

Wheeling above on silent wings
The vulture and desert hawk sail
Mutely the road runner darts
through the brush.

Our vanguard along the trail.

Nay, speak not, nor whisper, but si-
lently pray.

At dawn or at tranquil noon;
Break not the stillness with trivial
thought.

For peace is the desert's boon.

Do you know the meaning of your
own heart's beat?

Can you hear what it says to you?
Come not to the desert with heart
unclean.

Come, come, if your heart be true,

And list to the voice of the desert
things.

And the silent drift of the sand.
Place your ear against that Joshua
tree.

The seer of this silent land.

It murmurs of peace and silent
songs.

And heals a long heartache.

Nay, it did not thunder, and I did
not shout—

Twas the voice of God that spake

Ruby Culver Henry.

Pompeii

Finally we alighted at the Pompeian Hotel and went at once through the turnstiles of the entrance to the buried city. This anachronistic note halts the traveler halfway up a sloping walk between old walls, and might be the entrance to any amusement park, ticket collector, and all. But no other turnstile quite manages what it achieves. It bars the present out, and once past it, the past, the remote, glamorous, riotous ancient times drops its mantle over the traveler, for the avenue up which he walks once led into the sea, and the ancient archæological gateway before which he finds himself was once the Marine.

"Something, one would think, might also have been added for the literary and dramatic judgment of a practicing playwright, who was also a popular writer, but here it seems, were differences of opinion between Sir Richard on one hand and Messrs. Wilks, Booth, and Cibber on the other. Sometimes the players added incidental spectacle to the author's comedy, which displeased the author; though, as argued Colley, "if therefore, our spectacle brought in as much or more money, than Sir Richard's comedy, what is there on his side, but usage, that entitles him to be paid for one, more than we are, for 'other'?"

Then as now, it seems, it was a vexing ethical question in the theater whether what a dramatic writer may be modified or amended by the producer to give the public what it wants.

R. B.

A Cornish Note

Bog pimpernel, a creeping plant with foliage a trifle like the green spleenwort fern's, and with pink flowers of an aerial grace and beauty, was tucked away out of sight, and with it the pale yellow stars of the marsh hypericum that would shine in Beddoes's "Song" more appropriately than the cold and distant star he chose:—

Tell me how many beads there are
In a silver chain
Of evening rain

Unravel'd from the tumbling main
And threading the eye of a yellow
star.

There too was the minute campagna, the ivy-leaved bell-flower, whose curly-haired brother, little boy-blue, the Jasione or sheep's bit, shook its head on the drier ground between the toes of some granite colossus. The tracery of Campanula hederacea, with its hair-like stems and slips of leaves as fragile as the single purple flowers, is of so perfect an elegance that the finest fligre work would look plebeian beside it.—H. J. Massingham, in "In Praise of England."

For as one emerges from the shadow and reaches the top of the short hill, the hedging walls sud-

Atlantic Rollers

Such a wind,
Bending the hardy cliff-grass all one
way,

Hurling the breakers in huge battle-
play

On these old rocks, whose age leaves
time behind,

—The whorls and rockets of the
fairy mass

Ere earth was earth—shoots over
them the spray

In furious beauty, then is twisted,
wretched,

Dispersed, flung inland, beaten in
our face,

Until we pant as if we hardly
breathed.

The common air. See how the bil-
lows race

Landward in white-manned squadrons
that are shot

With sparks of sunshine.

Where they leap in sight

First, on the clear horizon, they feck
white

The blue profoundity; then, as clouds
shift,

Are grey, and umber, and pale a-
methyst;

Then, great green ramparts in the
bay uplift,

Perfect a moment, ere they break
and fall

In fierce white smother on the rocky
wall.

John Presland, in "Songs of
Changing Skies."

On Working Out One's Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL's familiar admonition to

the Philippians, "Work out your own salvation," leaves no doubt that salvation is, first of all, a problem for each individual to solve for himself. One can no more depend upon another to render this service for him than he can educate himself by proxy. Salvation deals with man's relation to God; and above all other questions, it connotes a situation that cannot be delegated. Furthermore, since salvation means the overcoming of all material sense, to win it is to gain freedom from all the limitations of the flesh. Paul's injunction, it will be seen, implies that salvation comes not merely from desiring it, nor yet alone from seeking it, but rather from working for it. "Work out your . . . salvation" implies persistent effort, which constitutes work, in order to win the goal.

Christian Science reveals the means and furnishes mankind with the method of gaining salvation. While Paul's words leave no doubt as to the necessity for each to gain salvation for himself, he does not show how this is to be accomplished. It was left for Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to supply the rule and method whereby salvation is to be gained; and she, too, emphasizes the fact that it is peculiarly a personal problem. "The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution," Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 3). And she adds, "His [God's] work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

Since the necessity for each is to win for himself this goal toward which all are aiming, it is well to inquire what salvation is. This query Mrs. Eddy answers precisely and briefly on page 593 of Science and Health, where is found this definition: "SALVATION. Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed." To gain such an understanding of God, who is Life, Truth, and Love, as will prove the supremacy of divine power over false beliefs,—sin, sickness, and death,—is the means whereby salvation is gained. This is indeed important, for it means the gaining of eternal life.

Moreover, Christian Science goes even further in making clear the method of salvation. Declaring that God is infinite, all, that His creation

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Jack Chase

The first night out of port was a clear, moonlight one; the frigates gliding through the water, with all their batteries.

It was my quarter-watch in the top; and there I reclined on the best possible terms with my topmen. Whatever the other seamen might have been, these were a noble set of tars, and well worthy an introduction to the reader.

First and foremost was Jack Chase, our noble first captain of the top. He was a Briton, and a true blue; tall and well-knit, with a clear open eye, a fine broad brow, and an abounding nut-brown beard. No man ever had a better heart or a bolder. He was loved by the seamen and admired by the officers; and even when the captain spoke to him, it was with a slight air of respect. Jack was a frank and a charming man.

No one could be better company in forecastle or saloon; no man told such stories, sang such songs, or with greater alacrity sprang to his duty.

He had a high conceit of his profession as a seaman; and being deeply versed in all things pertaining to a man-of-war, was universally regarded as an oracle. The main-top, over which he presided, was a sort of oracle of Delphi; to which many pilgrims ascended to have their perplexities or differences settled.

There was such an abounding air of good sense and good feeling about the man, that he who could not love him, would thereby pronounce himself a knave. I thanked my sweet stars, that kind fortune had placed me near him, though under him, in the frigate; and from the outset Jack and I were fast friends . . .

Jack was a gentleman. What though his hand was hard, so was not his heart, too often the case with soft palms. His manners were easy and free; none of the boisterousness, so common in tars, he had; polite, in a courteous way of addressing you. If it were only to borrow your knife, Jack had read all the verses of Byron, and all the romances of Scott. He talked of Rob Roy, Don Juan, and Belsham; Macbeth and Ulysses; but, above all things, was an ardent admirer of Camoëns. Parts of the Lusitad, he could recite in the original. Where he had obtained his wonderful accomplishments, it is not for me, his humble subordinate, to say. Enough, that those accomplishments were so various; the languages he could converse in, so numerous; that he more than furnished an example of that saying of Charles the Fifth—he who speaks five languages is as good as five men. But Jack, he was better than a hundred common mortals; Jack was a whole phalanx, an entire army; Jack was a thousand strong; Jack would have done honour to the Queen of England's drawing-room.

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Music of the World—News of Art

"Falstaff" at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Jan. 2
VERDIS "Falstaff," presented by
the Metropolitan Opera Company

under the musical direction of
Tullio Serafini. Metropolitan Opera
House, New York, evening of Jan. 2.

The cast:

Falstaff Antonio Scotti
Alice Lucrezia Bori
Alice Bori
Gwen Francesca D'Amico
Meg Marion Telva
Katherine Katherina Hesse
Fenton Beniamino Gigli
Ford Lawrence Tibbett
Dr. Caius Giuseppe Di Stefano
Pistola Giacomo D'Indio
Bardolfo Giordano Pantrieri

To regard Boito's libretto of "Falstaff" as having essential connection with the plays in which fat Sir John figures is perhaps a mistake; though to think of Verdi's music as possessing immediate relation to them is doubtless correct. For Boito, instead of transforming an Elizabethan drama into a Milanese opera text, well fashioned and estimable, is different from the original as to be quite his own. Out of certain English material, he built a new Italian piece; somewhat as out of Italian material, Shakespeare wrote English works.

Take, now, the Boito who devised the libretto of the opera, "Mefistofele," after Goethe. He seems almost another man from the one we have here. Whereas it was that Boito's fortune veritably to carry over the drama of "Faust" from the speaking to the singing stage, it was this one's merely to adapt, arrange and recast "The Merry Wives of Windsor" for the opera form. The distinction scarcely proves itself, forsooth to the letter; inasmuch as "Mefistofele," read word by word, may probably be shown to agree less closely with its source than "Falstaff" does. And yet, actual correspondences and yardstick measurements should not be too readily accepted as determining the inner truth of such matters. Anybody hearing the dialogue of "Mefistofele," must feel himself in the very world of Goethe. Anybody, on the contrary, listening to the dialogue of "Falstaff," finds himself in an atmosphere more Goldonian than Shakespearean or Boitoan. He is easily persuaded that he is in the presence of the commedia dell'arte, and that he is beholding in Mistress Ford and the Knight, relatives of Columbine and Pantalone.

The Musical Aspect
Enough, however, for the verbal aspects of "Falstaff." When we come to the musical, what a difference! Where the librettist misses it, how the composer succeeds! Verdi, although writing his recitatives and airs precisely to the rhythm, cadence and emphasis of Boito's book, made his melody, his harmony and his vocal and instrumental sonorities reproduce directly Shakespeare's humor, Shakespeare's pathos and Shakespeare's humanity. Of course, he achieved this end, expounding himself in his native idiom. Happily for his fame, he refrained from experimenting in local color. He wrote,



Lucrezia Bori, the Alice of the Metropolitan Opera Company's Revival of Verdi's "Falstaff."

Modern Chamber Music in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Dec. 8
RECITALS are growing less numerous this season, and orchestral activity is becoming more and more limited to the subscription series of old and established societies. Arnold Schönberg was the first to propagate chamber orchestras almost to the exclusion of the large orchestra, in his Viennese Society for Private Performances, through his chamber music settings of classical masterpieces and of some of his own compositions.

It is for chamber orchestra also that Anton von Webern's latest compositions are written: Five short songs, for violin, flute, clarinet, trumpet, harp and voice. They formed part of two programs of new chamber music which offered a fair

Webern's music must have been apparent even to the casual listener, and the immediate repetition of the songs divested them of much that had seemed strange and unintelligible at the first hearing.

Webern's Sacred Song

The second specimen of sacred music in these concerts was Egon Wellesz's sacred song for violin, viola, piano and voice. The significance of Wellesz's music, as disclosed in his recent works, rests to a large extent on the fact that his cultured and versatile mind is ever in quest of new measures whereby to widen the boundaries of his art. His ballet "Die Nächttchen," which was recently produced at Berlin, and some of his former dance music have aimed at a reformation of choreographic art. The writer has recently been privileged to hear Wellesz's new opera, "Die Operfer des Gefangen," which is as yet unfinished, and which seeks a path to a new form of art in which dance is to become an integral dramatic element of the operatic action, coupled with an employment of the chorus which goes back to the Greek tragedies.

In a list of Webern's recent development, it is interesting to hear his sacred song (based on a beautiful poem by François Jammes) which is one of his earlier works—less problematic and "literary" and less addicted to speculative music and stylistic experiments of an often bold sort than his later works.

Compared to the music of Webern, with its inherent pessimism, and to that of Wellesz, who stands for intellectualism, the remaining works of young Viennese composers which we heard were striking for their spontaneity and fresh vigor.

Alban Berg's string quartet, Op. 3, had previously been heard and recognized as a piece of virile and strong music.

The same impetuous note spoke to music it cannot really hear, looks at pictures it cannot see, sits through plays it cannot understand—one can only hope that Chesterton was wrong when he defined a yawn as silent yell.

A young French writer once claimed that an artist may be allowed the license of demanding from the well-disposed reader "a serious patient attention." Anatole France answered promptly that this was "a terrible maxim, a dangerous precept.... The more I see, the more I feel that nothing except what is easy is beautiful." He went on to say that poets, when people do not listen to them, sing out of tune. "Disdain is very becoming to philosophers and scholars; with artists it is but a gesture." In France's sense our instrumentalists, including even the pianists, are constantly playing out of tune, and one must admit that they do not always leave disdain to the philosophers and scholars.

Light and Clarity
But Kreisler, like the famous French novelist, loves light and clarity in art. He believes that the artist who would be entirely without reproach will avoid causing the least trouble or creating the least difficulty for his listeners. He does not attract attention; he surprises it. Even his programs seem to be based on a belief that "the pleasures that art produces ought never to cost the least fatigue"; and the only serious criticism leveled at him nowadays is concerned not with how he plays but with what he plays.

The program of his second recital consisted of the following pieces:

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE
London, Dec. 19
THE two recitals given recently by Kreisler on successive Sundays at the Albert Hall were remarkable, if only for the huge audiences. But to a musical observer these concerts had an interest not by any means confined to the occasion; they presented once more a very old problem. In Kreisler we have a supreme artist who is at the same time extremely popular and, moreover, this unusual association seems almost paradoxical. Art and popularity to them are a contradiction in terms. G. K. Chesterton says somewhere of Shaw that he has let a little of the Haymarket into the Haymarket Theater, and permitted some whispers of the Strand to enter the Strand Theater; that, being a philosopher, Shaw has, in fact, brought the universe on the stage.

It may be said of Kreisler that he has let the public into public violin recitals. In London the people who attend these functions can, as a rule, only by the wildest flight of the imagination be described as the public—that is, in a genuine, box office sense of the word. But Kreisler fills the Albert Hall with paying guests by merely announcing that he will be there at an appointed hour to receive them. He does not even find it necessary to publish a program. Less successful instrumentalists look on and wonder, and propound every explanation but the right one. After hearing them, it seems clear that what the average concert-giver does not know about his public is very well worth knowing.

Art and the Public

The chief exponent of "art for art's sake" claimed that the beauty of a work of art has nothing to do with the fact that other people want what they want. "Indeed, the moment that an artist takes notice of what other people want, and tries to satisfy the desire, ceases to be an artist and becomes a dull or an amateur craftsman, an honest or a dishonest tradesman. He has no further claim to be considered as an artist." This writer believed that art should never try to be popular, but that the public should try to make itself artistic. There is, as he said, a very wide difference. Actually, of course, the public is always trying to make itself artistic. With an almost pathetic patience it listens

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us from two other pupils of Arnold Schönberg: Paul A. Pisk and Hans Eisler. Pisk's string quartet has served to dispel the current notion of those who had seen in him a dreamer: the quartet is a fluent and vigorous piece of music, strong in rhythm and invention and tinted with Slav and Magyar national colors. The last movement, which employs themes from the preceding ones, won a spontaneous success and a recognition for which this modest and gifted composer has patiently toiled and waited for years.

Eisler's Piano Sonata

Hans Eisler, who has sprung into sudden prominence during the last few months, was heard with a piano sonata which is notable for its overwhelming rhythmic pregnancy and buoyancy. It speaks the language of youth and enthusiasm; these qualities, but also a capacity for beautiful "singing" music, spoke from Eisler's duo for violin and cello. Its first movement abounds with sustained melodies alternately pronounced, in close imitation by the two instruments; and the second is again full of fascinating rhythm and swing—but of that brittle sort which shuns cheap effects and mere show work.

It is this sweeping dash which places Eisler in the close neighborhood of that most "kunstianisch" of young modern composers, Paul Hindemith. But Hindemith, for his part, this time came in the guise of a classicist composer, in his new violin solo sonata: old forms invigorated by brilliantly modern ideas.

Besides such strongly individual music, a decidedly eclectic and Brahmsian sonata for cello and piano by Karl Weigl, flat; it is the sort of music which seems superfluous in our time. Facing the alternative of listening to Brahms or to a weak imitator, one prefers to hear the original.

By ADOLF WEISSMANN
Berlin, Dec. 12

ONE of the German composers whom everybody praises, though very few really know him, is Hans Pfitzner. He has composed a large number of works, but his name has become popular only since the production of "Palestrina," which won loud praises from those who emphasize German rationality in music. A true German composer indeed, is Hans Pfitzner, and to such an extent that his works will never be able to pass the German frontier. His Cantatas—has been performed abroad, but without finding response promising further progress of his work outside Germany. We find in Pfitzner a very strange combination of true romantic feeling and of professorlike conservatism. It very seldom happens that these qualities agree in such a way as to leave a satisfying impression. There are in all his works passages of real beauty, and he has written many songs worth a prominent place in the programs of singers, but, as a whole, there is something out of date in his production.

His "Palestrina," however, is the exception to the rule. Though not suitable for the regular repertory of opera houses, it contains some scenes typical not only of Pfitzner but of creative talent in general. Identifying his career with that of the Maestro Palestrina, he leads us to the very moment of the creation of that great Mass which was to bring about the change in Brahms's life. Too late, of course, Pfitzner would have us believe that it is too late also for himself to be fully appreciated. Let us hope that he is too seriously, because Pfitzner is

ambitious enough to continue his work and enjoy his fame.

His being out of date, however, has caused a première to be out of date too. It is very rare indeed that an opera composed 25 years previously appears for the first time on the stage in Berlin, though this town is accustomed to wait until other opera houses have made their acquaintance with a new work. Well, "Die Rose vom Leibesgarten" has had its first performance in the Berlin Staatsoper. If we need any proof of the lack of theatrical gifts in Pfitzner, it was furnished by this work. It is based on a mysterious symbolic story which has nothing to do with the theater, but, on the contrary, reminds us of "Paradise." The music is romantic, of that Schumannian romanticism which is very agreeable in its original form, but loses something of its value when reawakened by a modern composer. We hear much choral singing on the stage, so that sometimes we seem to be attending a concert rather than an operatic performance. Of course, there are traces enough of Wagner and especially of "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal." It may be said that the pillars supporting the work are Wagnerian, whereas the substance is Schumannian. There are, nonetheless, very beautiful passages even here. Besides, the whole is expressed with so much sincerity that we cannot but present our homages to the composer, though we do not concern our views about opera.

The performance had been prepared with the greatest care by Georg Szell and the stage manager, Carl Holz, who did their best for the costume. The leading parts were taken by Fritz Soot and Violetta de Strozz, a new member of the Staatsoper. The character of a fairy story was kept throughout the performance, and if the work did not receive thundering applause, it had a friendly reception which would, however, have been warmer, if the composer, as formerly, had not taken this opportunity to attack the Berlin critics in a program article published on this occasion. His pedagogic talents have undoubtedly failed this time.

Puccini Commemorations

Puccini and Berlin are not very akin to each other. Vienna, which has always been a station on the way from south to north, was a more pleasant stopping place for the late maestro, who counted there many friends and acquaintances. Even Richard Strauss is known to have fully acknowledged his artistic personality. The part, however, which Puccini has taken in the repertory of the Berlin opera during the last decade was important. Indeed, Puccini was hardly inferior to Wagner as the number of performances.

Thus it was quite natural that the passing of Puccini impressed deeply

AMUSEMENTS

New York—Motion Pictures

De Mille's Cinemasterpiece

PARK 800 PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
Eves. 8:15 Wed., Sat. 2:30
One of the Greatest Mystery Plays in Years

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
Eves. 8:15 Wed., Sat. 2:30
One of the Greatest Mystery Plays in Years

IN THE NEXT ROOM

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
Eves. 8:15 Wed., Sat. 2:30
One of the Greatest Mystery Plays in Years

THE IRON HORSE

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
Eves. 8:15 Wed., Sat. 2:30
One of the Greatest Mystery Plays in Years

LYRIC TWICE DAILY, 2:30 AND 8:30

THE FOOL

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
TOMORROW AT 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL

THE JAPANESE PLAYERS

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
TOMORROW AT 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL

WERREN RATH

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
TOMORROW AT 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL

DEPACHMANN

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
TOMORROW AT 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL

THE SHOW-OFF

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
TOMORROW AT 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL

FRANK CRAVEN BROOMS

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
TOMORROW AT 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS MUSICAL CLUB

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
TOMORROW AT 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL

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TOMORROW AT 3:30
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SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0103
TOMORROW AT 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL

THE 1924 YEAR IN THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

THE 1924 YEAR IN THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET												
Div. in S	Sales			Highest 1924			Lowest 1924			Clos'g Chge		
	Sales	Highest 1924	Lowest 1924	Clos'g Chge	Sales	Highest 1924	Lowest 1924	Clos'g Chge	Sales	Highest 1924	Lowest 1924	Clos'g Chge
1 Abitibi Power & Paper	7500	64	Dec. 2	61	Dec. 12	62	53	10	12000	100%	Nov. 21	100%
2 Adams Express	54200	55%	Dec. 1	72%	Dec. 20	54	45	-15%	12900	8%	Feb. 5	4%
3 Advance Bimley pf	32200	64	Dec. 10	28%	June 14	51	25	-15%	23900	52	Feb. 5	38
4 Atr Reduction	280600	93	Dec. 10	67%	Jan. 2	47	3%	-15%	18500	76%	Sept. 24	52
5 Axa Rubber	462200	14%	Jan. 15	30	Dec. 24	24	15	-25%	400	100%	Dec. 30	100%
6 B. & Gold Mfg.	128800	1%	Mar. 4	31	Jan. 30	31	13	-5%	460700	74%	Nov. 10	53%
7 Alaska Juneau	100	1%	Dec. 13	20%	202	101%	100	-10%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
8 Albany & Susquehanna	48000	12%	Dec. 18	96%	May 27	122	24%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
9 Alcoa	85000	12%	Dec. 18	85%	May 18	85%	1%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
10 Allied Chemical & Dye pf	627000	87%	Dec. 8	110%	Apr. 20	85	1%	-15%	11800	18%	Dec. 24	100%
11 Alcoa	32500	48%	Dec. 10	28%	June 20	71	74	-7%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
12 Alcoa-Chalmers	12800	104%	Jan. 15	20	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
13 Alcoa-Chalmers pf	13800	104%	Jan. 15	20	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
14 American Agr Chemical	236400	174%	July 29	100%	Aug. 7	75	15	-3%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
15 American Agr Chem pf	258600	40%	Jan. 9	18%	Aug. 7	43	1%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
16 American Bank Note pf	3810	55%	Sept. 4	52	May 6	53%	1%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
17 American Beet Sugar	166700	49%	Dec. 24	52	Mar. 20	48	1%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
18 American Biscuit Mfg.	187000	28%	Jan. 12	23%	Apr. 1	32	3%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
19 Am Brake Shoe & Fdry	45200	102	Dec. 29	70	Apr. 14	89	23	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
20 Am Brake Shoe & Fdry pf	22600	110%	Dec. 29	70	Apr. 14	89	23	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
21 Am Can pf	80000	88%	Dec. 19	87	May 27	160	55%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
22 American Can pf	85000	119%	Oct. 27	88	Jan. 8	115	65%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
23 American Can pf	45600	119%	Oct. 27	88	Jan. 8	115	65%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
24 American Can pf	82000	104%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
25 American Hide & Leather	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
26 American Ice & Leather	29200	96%	Feb. 28	80	Aug. 1	96%	100%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
27 American Ice & Leather	148600	83%	Dec. 17	88	May 27	93	115%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
28 American Ice & Leather	88000	88%	Dec. 19	88	May 27	93	115%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
29 American Ice & Leather pf	106000	164%	Dec. 31	93	Mar. 11	126%	203%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
30 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
31 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
32 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
33 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
34 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
35 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
36 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
37 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
38 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
39 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
40 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
41 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
42 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
43 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
44 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
45 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
46 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
47 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
48 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
49 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
50 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
51 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
52 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
53 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
54 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
55 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
56 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
57 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	100%
58 American Ice & Leather pf	94600	14%	Dec. 29	90	Apr. 26	104%	124%	-15%	100	100%	Dec. 24	10

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JONES DAIRY FARM, LITTLE
SAUSAGE, 4c per lb.
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CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY

A laundry service that will more

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

The New Year's statements put forth by several members of President Coolidge's Cabinet were marked, naturally, by a tone of optimism. Indeed it would be impossible for anyone in public station, able to contrast the industrial and financial situation in the United States with that existent in many

other parts of the world, to be other than optimistic. The American people as a whole are amazingly blessed with prosperity, and most happily removed from any immediate menace to their continued progress and peace. So much the weightier, therefore, is the obligation laid upon them to use all intelligent and reasonable endeavors to bring it about that their fortunate condition shall be shared by other peoples. Only so can international jealousies and envy, out of which springs war with all its attendant evils, be averted.

Of those who have joined in these official statements, Secretary Hoover may properly be held to speak with most authority. For the Department of Commerce is engaged in gathering and interpreting precisely the data from which an intelligent and trustworthy forecast of industrial and social conditions may be deduced. When its Secretary says that "the new year begins with the economic structure of the world upon more solid foundations than at any time since the war," he speaks with definite knowledge. When he goes on to note that "there has been within the past year a real advance toward social, economic and political stability throughout the world," readers will find satisfaction in the reflection that this is the conclusion of a cool-headed and none too enthusiastic engineer, drawn from a mass of facts gathered from every part of the civilized world.

Secretary Hoover does not content himself with generalities. He cites very specific facts in support of his conclusions, as well as certain others by which those conclusions must be modified. He notes, for example, the virtual stabilization of the wages of industry at something like 100 per cent above the pre-war level, while the cost of living has for three years been maintained at about 72 per cent above that prior to the war. Labor, therefore, according to the Secretary of Commerce, enjoys the highest wage in its history. Perhaps this optimistic conclusion may be questioned by those engaged in the forms of industry in which the worker is unable, or unwilling, to protect himself by organization. It is doubtful whether outside the organized trades the rate of pay has kept pace with the increase in the cost of living. In the professions it certainly has not. But the tendency to equalize the two is apparent in every branch of paid human activity.

The Secretary lays stress upon the financial strength of the Nation as evinced by the large increase in savings bank deposits, the rapid absorption of foreign loans, and the extraordinary expansion in insurance. Though he makes no attempt to account for these phenomena, it is apparent that they are to a great extent the result of the prohibition policy which diverts into channels of useful investment and savings the hundreds of millions of dollars which used annually to pass over the saloonkeepers' bar. It is good hearing, all of it. International friendships must not be tampered with, much less viciously undermined. There is no known reason why this opening year should not knit these lands more closely together than ever before in their generations of amity. Assuredly, irresponsible trouble traffickers should not be allowed to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished. Mr. Matsudaira will find no task more worth his ambassadorial attention than to help, as so largely he can, to put these gentry in their proper places—far in an unconsidered background.

Tsuneo Matsudaira has given out the text which, as Ambassador at Washington from Dai Nippon, he proposes to expound through the coming months. Expressing appreciation of the unusual welcome to him voiced recently by the American Secretary of State, he goes on to say: "Our two nations are destined to stand together to preserve the peace of the Pacific regions and by this co-operation make a valued contribution to the welfare of the world," then adding: "The agitation of jingoists is to be deplored."

Wer Voltaire only here to comment, he might find excuse to exclaim again: "When ever a letter carries a postscript, I begin with that—it's there lies the important entry." It is assumed fact that the sole real menace to the continued friendliness of the two great states is the exaggerated and essentially baseless mousing of the sensationalists on both sides of the mighty ocean which (it seems) they would rejoice to make anything but pacific. Mutual interests urge that they continue "to stand together to preserve the peace." Common sense and commercial sagacity unite in insisting that inevitable differences of national opinion be harmonized by sympathetic discussion. Those who speak with most weight for the peoples, both Japanese and American, whole-heartedly support the men to whom is intrusted the direction of public business at Tokyo and Washington when these officials proclaim there are no issues endangering the existing cordial relations between the countries. It is only the jingo, "yellow" always and everywhere, who cries War! War!—where there is no ground for war.

It is as fortunate as, after all, it is natural that the authorities, both in the government of Calvin Coolidge and that of Taka-akira Kato, are awake to this danger and consistently opposing it. Only a day or so before Christmas, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador at St. James's, in a statement to The Times of London, rebuked these alarmists, not only with refreshing directness but in a way at once exact and inclusive. Said he:

I do wish that, once and for all, the jingo elements in various countries, my own included, would cease to go out of their way to place wrong interpretations on every move taken by Japan and the United States. How preposterous to assume that there is any real feeling of antagonism between the two! When Secretary Hughes was in London some months back, he told me that the advance of his Government that we all had disregarded the jingoistic tendencies of some of our politicians. It needs no saying that people ready to make mischief are to be found both sides of the Pacific, but you can take my word for it when I say they are the furthest possible from being true spokesmen for the bulk of their nationals.

Today's attempts to create distrust between the nations which face each other across the greatest of the seas may or may not be deliberate: in any case, they seek to bring about a friction for which no legitimate excuse exists, and so must be negated at once and finally.

They spoke out at Washington—and the prompt answer which came from the White House, the Department of State, and the leaders for the Administration in Congress was un-

mistakable in its emphasis. American public opinion was back of it, too. In Tokyo like pronouncements have been made by Premier Kato and Foreign Minister Shidehara. Which is good hearing, all of it. International friendships must not be tampered with, much less viciously undermined. There is no known reason why this opening year should not knit these lands more closely together than ever before in their generations of amity. Assuredly, irresponsible trouble traffickers should not be allowed to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished. Mr. Matsudaira will find no task more worth his ambassadorial attention than to help, as so largely he can, to put these gentry in their proper places—far in an unconsidered background.

A message from Mars? Astronomers, fiction writers and thousands of other dwellers on our small planet have speculated copiously on the possibility of a definite answer to the question. Mysterious "signals" have been heard on telephone wires. Sounds that have suggested a code that was unknown on earth, and so might come from our nearest stellar neighbor have been described by radio listeners. Those who depend on strictly literal evidence of the material senses insist that no such messages could be sent across the millions of miles of space between the two worlds and that, even if they came to us, we could not understand them. They may be right, if we consider only atoms, electrons and wavelengths as means of communication. But it is possible in another way to extract a "message" from observed conditions on Mars and, strangely enough, coming from the red "war planet," it is a message of peace.

Astronomers, though dealing with what may be considered the most nearly exact of material sciences, differ widely, sharply and it would seem hopelessly, on explanations of what they observe on Mars, and their disagreement is particularly marked in regard to those characteristic lines on the planet that are usually referred to as the "canals." "They are canals," says one set of observers. "They are not canals," insist their opponents. In the discussion on both sides of the question the disputants argue and draw their own conclusions from theoretical ice-caps at the poles of the planet, from the conformation of supposed continents, from the undetermined amount and nature of an atmosphere, from the existence and extent of a supply of moisture, from the amount, if any, of heat at the equator, from the enormous labor that would be involved in constructing such works, if they are canals, and from many other real or supposed conditions that are involved in the problem.

It certainly looks as if the question would never be settled definitely, until sure and thoroughly understood means of communication be-

Matsudaira States His Text

tween Mars and the earth are established, and that will be a long time from now. Meanwhile, one astronomer, who inclines toward belief that the lines on Mars are canals, suggests indirectly the message that can be taken from the war planet's surface and applied to the future of life on this globe of ours. He says that, whether they are canals or not, their regularity and lack of variation in appearance indicate that they are the results of work performed by intelligent beings for a definite object universally agreed upon in advance. The enormous amount of labor necessary to construct such huge undertakings means just one thing, and herein lies the message from Mars to the earth.

There are the marks. There is the almost measureless effort that they must have required. There is only one way in which that effort expended by small, finite beings could produce the results that we can see over the 35,000,000 miles and more of space that separate us from those works. Only by peaceful, co-operative effort by practically the whole population, working in harmonious agreement and without the interruptions and wastes of conflict during a long period of time, could results of such gigantic magnitude be produced.

Here, then, is the "message" from wrinkled old Mars to our comparatively young earth: "If you want to make and keep your planet a proper and beautiful one to live on, you will have to get together, work together in peaceful co-operation and agreement for the common benefit of all, and stop wasting your resources, energies and lives in fighting."

Color and music, which have been the theme of much fanciful and not always profitable theorizing, seem at last to be coming into practical and desirable relation to each other through the clavilux, invented by Thomas Willfred. Not that Mr. Willfred stands for any

mystical doctrines as to the correspondence of the tints of the spectrum and the notes of the scale. Diogenes, with his lantern, was no more direct in his investigations than he is, with his mechanism for the control of light, which someone has described as half stereopticon and half master-switchboard.

He has wandered occasionally, indeed, outside the region of actuality into that of imagination, claiming for his instrument a capacity to depict and to characterize, and treating it like a piano or an organ. At his clavilux recitals he has presented pieces which he designates sketch, étude, "Fairy Tale of the Orient," or what not, as a composer might do. But for the most part he has given his programs in the straightforward manner of a mechanician, throwing light of various shades and powers on the screen, and discussing the whole thing, in talks between numbers, as a technical curiosity, yet to find its true rôle.

At last he appears to have found, on the unpretending, matter-of-fact side, an idea for the successful application of his console and keyboard, and perhaps also of his projecting apparatus, to musical art. For he proclaims the notion that the lighting of opera houses, now clumsily managed by a whole squad of workmen, directed by a chief electrician, ought to be intrusted to a single operator, or performer, seated, like an orchestral player, before the stage. And when he says lighting he necessarily means, in these days, coloring.

Wherefore, an opera of all the arts in combination, adumbrated in the music-dramas of Wagner, becomes a little more nearly realized. Remarkably enough, the "music" of the clavilux can be put down on paper like the notes of an aria and its accompaniment, and can be precisely reproduced to the signal of the conductor's baton. In all logic, then, the next advance in opera—granted reasonable time for experiments—is a threefold, instead of the usual twofold, collaboration: a scenic artist taking a hand in the writing of it, as well as a librettist and a composer.

Editorial Notes

When Swift wrote, under the heading "A Rhapsody," the lines, "So, naturalists observe, a flea has smaller fleas that on him prey; and these have smaller still to bite 'em; and so proceed ad infinitum," he was unconsciously, it would appear, forecasting a situation which the bacteriologists claim to be just finding out today. For we learn, on the authority of Dr. Robert C. Green, assistant professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of Minnesota, that "ultra-microbes" so small that they are invisible even under the strongest microscopes, have recently been isolated. These creatures, it is announced, presumably live as parasites of disease bacteria. It is further stated that the fluid in which these little fellows thrive is so deadly that one drop will annihilate the most highly developed culture of disease germs. Consequently it is being experimented with in the hope that it may be used for the successful treatment of disease. On this count, it would seem logical to conclude that, should organisms ever be discovered so infinitesimal that they are no longer even believed to exist at all, their medium would just about reform the world!

Despite the efforts of the Railway Age to interest the railroad men of America in bringing to the United States in 1930 the International Railway Congress, and making this meeting the occasion of a great centennial of railroad progress, no concrete steps have yet been taken toward this end. No great world's fair has been held in the United States since that in San Francisco a decade ago, and such expositions, or even one devoted exclusively to transportation, require several years of preparation. The opportunity, however, of bringing to America the railway experts of the world in connection with a great pageant of this character, holds out such prospects of promoting international comity that concerted action toward forwarding this aim cannot be taken any too soon.

A Journey to King Marc's Castle

We traveled leisurely. It is the best way to travel, even in cars, whence, the walkers say scornfully, only the message that can be taken from the war planet's surface and applied to the future of life on this globe of ours. He says that, whether they are canals or not, their regularity and lack of variation in appearance indicate that they are the results of work performed by intelligent beings for a definite object universally agreed upon in advance. The enormous amount of labor necessary to construct such huge undertakings means just one thing, and herein lies the message from Mars to the earth.

We set out in them for Tintagel, far away on the wild north Cornish coast, with the resolve, which we kept perhaps even too faithfully, to amble peacefully through the country-side with frequent halts to wait for each other and exchange a word, or to stand and stare at something that caught our fancy by the way.

Our starting point was the high land just on the border of Surrey and Sussex, looking over the weald to the long line of the South Downs. It is a pleasant country, the weald of Sussex, broad rolling land that still bears much of the old forest from which it gains its name.

Through it run long straight roads, that the Romans made for their legions, and little winding lanes, that take you where you want to go (usually) in their own idle and discursive way. The infrequent houses are of mellow brick that radiate peace in the sunshine. Most of the cottages with their split-tile roofs where the moss glows yellow seem as old as the woods in the shadow of which they stand, and always in the distance rise the guardian downs over which run the roads to the sea.

It was the lanes we took at first to Petworth with its crooked streets and Midhurst. Thence, over heath and pine and brown in the autumn sunlight, we reached the great London-Portsmouth road, ringed with the monuments of highwaymen and noblemen, courier and postilion, that throng its broad stretches and the parlors of the inns which still hang their familiar signs above it and attract the traveler at night with the glow of red curtains and the snuff of a song. We left it at Petersfield and made up a little for dawdling over the good straight roads that lead through pleasant wooded Hampshire to Winchester in its girdle of hills, where so many great road meet and so much history has been made.

The road from Winchester to Romsey is a main through route to the west, and there we met for the first time the varied stream of modern road traffic: the rich man's swiveling car that ows its allegiance not to the road but to the alert uniformed figure at the wheel; light cars, built for two but carrying four cheerfully and still finding room for the dog to watch the great world go by with proud, intent eyes; old family motor-bicycles and sidecars, polished with loving care and coaxed along with that skill and tact that come of hard experience; char-a-bancs of a size that only Bourneumobile can produce; and steam wagons, plodding their sure, slow way with all someone's worldly possessions in tow.

Romsey was our gateway to the New Forest, new indeed when William Rufus was King. Here straight roads lead through pine and beech woods and across wide stretches of open heath where the gorse and heather bloom, and where there is a hint of the sea on the southern horizon. This section represented a great contrast to the Dorset of Thomas Hardy that succeeded it, quiet, well ordered and inclosed country that has yet something of mystery and austerity that comes perhaps from the long deserted stretches of road which seem anxious to reach the next village of huddled stone. At Dorchester we rested for awhile and the sun had nearly finished the end of his journey as we set out on the last and best stage of ours, the Dorset coast road. For it approaches more nearly than any other, in the

The Week in New York

New York, Jan. 3.

A fair idea of the size of the population that rushes daily into that world-famous district generally included under the heading of "Wall Street," and rushes just as swiftly and perhaps even more eagerly out of it nightly, can be gained from the figures recently compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by the comptroller of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, H. T. Berry. He found that between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon, on a typical business day, 17,000 passengers and the fares collected by his company at the various stations roughly included in the area, aggregated 96,865. This particular figure, to be sure, must have included a fairly large number of persons not ordinarily engaged in the district, though these probably are balanced by others engaged there who left at some other time. The population thus handled by the rapid transit lines of this one company for this area would make it the seventy-first city in size in the United States. And as there are several other important inlets and outlets, it would be safe to estimate the floating population of Wall Street at about 225,000, making it roughly the thirty-first city in size, during the business day. At night, it is a deserted village.

A narrative of the Balkans, with the exotic whirl of the court life, and the homely drone of the Thracian peasants, is being written here between speech and silence by Brigadier Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, in the late Labor Cabinet in Great Britain, who is in the United States as the guest of the Foreign Policy Association. He spent some time in the Balkans as a British military attaché there, and traveled extensively. Now the impressions which he, as an Englishman, got there who left so long ago, are being finally set down amid the bustle of the New World. The book is to be called "Smiranda," meaning emerald, and will be more than anything else a colorful picture. One of the things it will describe is how the court life is fading. It cannot, Lord Thomson says, withstand the motorcar. Having grown up in the older days when people were forced to live close together and depend on a limited company, it is now steadily losing its reason for existence.

Some illumination on the development of American life is suggested by this change that is taking place in the Balkans. That court life, it seems, was in the nature of a fine oil lubricating the swirl of stars and satellites so that even in close quarters they had their romance and exhilaration. Now, with their orbits made roomier by the motorcar, they can relax from the constraints of the court and find enjoyment in visiting friends, to be courteous to whom they do not say no. In America, on the other hand, a boundless continent left no need for life in close quarters, and hence there grew up no elaborately formalized scales of individual rating. What a wholly different habit of thinking this probably has in common with many other circumstances, developed in America, is seen in the lack of sympathy often shown for the Old World tradition of keeping up appearances.

One of the first things Viscount Cecil of Chelwood asked to see when he arrived here to receive the award from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation was a print of the photograph of him leaving England that was to have been sent to this country by radio. Notwithstanding the excellence of the radio apparatus, and the persistence of the efforts, however, the picture did not come. For four nights the attempt was made, but the static interference was so great that the best result was a blur showing little more of Lord Cecil than his forehead and the tips of his batwing collar.

There is about Lord Cecil an interesting absence of justice demands that France should come to the same terms with her, and at the same time that she agrees on, as with America. If France were in the hands of a receiver and subject to the decree of the court, it might be held that all creditors must be brought in and all share alike in any final decree. May not, however, two independent powers treat with each other and agree on their own terms without any other power having a right to interfere?

Great Britain has been most honorable and prompt in settling her debt to America, and Americans should so far as possible avoid taking any action in the premises which will give her just cause for feeling any sense of wrong on their part.

The second point is to the effect that America has no right to scale any debt owing to it because the money belongs to the people. If this be true, is it not equally true that it has no right to give the people's money to sufferers from disasters and calamities, something that has been done repeatedly?

Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiations, should they not be determined in the spirit of the Golden Rule?

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estimation of one of the party at least, to those roads of the imagination that never come quite true, a white ribbon sweeping ahead down under the trees to the valley and winding far away up the rounded hills again to the bright skyline that promises and beckons.

We stopped when the dusk had well fallen at Axminster of carpet fame, and in the morning climbed over the hills to Exeter. The Devonshire coast was disappointing after that of Dorset, and it was with little regret that we struck inland to Totnes where the Dart ceases to be a rushing stream and winds sedately through the woods to Dartmouth.

Lanes, deep and green as only Devonshire can show, that twisted and turned to stay beside their friend the stream, brought us to Ashburton, on the fringe of Dartmoor, where one of whom we inquired the way informed us, with a doubtful glance at the little cars, that we should find some real hills. And indeed he spoke true; for the next fifteen miles or so the road was scattered with quite justifiable notice boards that adjured descending tourists to engage their lowest gear and put on all their brakes.

There was no advice given to those ascending. But we engaged bottom gear in good time, gave the engines their heads, and panted (for we had but two cylinders apiece) steadily upward through the trees until we seemed to reach heaven.

But we reached instead a level place where a gate spanning the road marked the entrance to the moor and then more hills leading up into the open. We had no eyes save for the road till we reached the crest far above, but when we achieved it and looked round we felt that it alone was worth the 200-mile journey. It was 4 o'clock on a clear September evening and the moor stretched for miles around us richly dressed in brown and green and purple, cracked to the south by the blue streak of the dark moor.

It was a wider and darker picture that we found at sunset just an hour later on the northern edge of the moor; the whole of north Devon and much of north Cornwall lay stretched out before us, from the roofs and spires of Tavistock just below to the half-seen, half-imaged coast-line thirty miles away; and on the left the dark bare mass of Bodmin moor.

A hurried and late meal at Tavistock, a rush in the last of the light to Launceston, and we climbed on to the Cornish uplands for the last fifteen miles of our journey in the darkness. It was a fitting introduction to Cornwall; for Devon is a smiling land and had smiled on us since noon in the sunshine; Cornwall is a grim land, holding fast its secrets and the magic that only Merlin knew. The sea that is never silent round its ironbound coast and thunders through the caves that still remember the smuggler's muffled oar, is truly there.

"The dragon-queen, the luminous, the dark, the serpent-haunted sea" and the folk that dwell there are a race apart, strong, and of few words as those that serve a hard master. And so it seemed fitting that we should travel in darkness the high inland plateau and come at last to a long hill that brought to us the scent of the invisible sea and led us to the village on the cliff that was our destination.

On the morrow we climbed on foot to King Marc's stronghold, perched high above the cove and difficult enough of access with no spear to bar the rock-hewn path, and stood where, no doubt, so long ago they watched for Tristan's gay bearing its fateful burden over the dark sea. And so our journey was ended.

A movement, called the